Elementar-Grammatik

ELEMENTS

OF

GERMAN GRAMMAR.

BY

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PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

This little volume has been compiled by the author, principally, to serve in his own classes as a companion to his "First Book in German", printed at the same time; but also, to serve as a guide and a book of reference considerably beyond the initial steps in the study of the German language. The author has endeavored to compress the greatest possible amount of useful information into the smallest possible compass, and to those who wish to make a trial with it, he would make the following remarks:

The instruction on pronunciation, given here, is brief; for this subject necessarily requires oral tuition, and the best written information can do but little good.

In the first part (Etymology) the author believes to have given everything pertaining to grammar, that is necessary or desirable for the student to know, and no more.

It is different with the second part (Syntax). The sections 76—102 contain only the general principles of syntax, which are, with little variation, the same in all Indo-European languages; and those who have thoroughly studied some language, find here little that is new to them, and may entirely skip these sections. But experience has taught the author, that the number of such is much smaller than we are generally inclined to suppose, and that many who have had "a good schooling" find themselves entirely in a fog, when questioned about these first and general principles of syntax. Moreover, if we would teach a language with any hope of success, and without great waste of time, we must begin at the sentence. No child or uneducated person uses language otherwise than in sentences. It is only the thinking, studying, philosophizing man, that takes a word out of the sen-

tence, as he would take a hammer out of a piano, to examine its structure and capability of motion. (The necessity of starting from the sentence is more fully spoken of in the preface to the "First Book in German").

But, while the general understanding of syntax is a first necessity in the study of language, and therefore treated in this book, the next chapter of syntax is wholly omitted in it, we mean that which treats of special rules concerning the influence that the different parts of speech have upon each other by force of agreement or government. No student will enter upon this subject with any real and lasting advantage, unless he has already mastered the language so far, that he is familiar with the elements of grammar, reads German, i. e. translates it into English with some ease, and has even acquired some facility in translating a simple story from English into German. Then is the time for him to take hold of this subject. But no German-English grammar that the author knows of, will then be satisfactory to him, and we would advise him to take Heyse's school-grammar, or even his "Lehrbuch der deutschen Sprache". The fact that these are written in German is rather an advantage, as the scholar has thereby a chance to make himself familiar with German phraseology in abstract subjects.

Only the chapter on the arrangement of words has been treated more at length, because the principles and rules pertaining to it are necessary from the first moment that the student wishes to translate from his vernacular into German.

The system given here for the declension of nouns, has been adopted because, first, it has a scientific base, and secondly, it presents the facts in the concisest possible form. Whatever may induce grammarians to accept more or fewer than these four declensions, two facts are undeniable: There are two decidedly different forms of declension for the singular (the strong and the weak), and no more; and, there are four decidedly different forms for the plural (three for the strong and one for the weak), and no more. If a scholar who is not a German, nor able to speak German, has studied all that even the most thorough and

comprehensive grammars, including Grimm and Becker, can teach him, he knows but little of this subject for his practical use. Actual practice, i. e. much reading and speaking must here do the best. For only some certain terminations decide the declension of a noun positively, while other nouns, especially monosyllables, bear no sign on them which would tell the foreign student, how to decline them. Otto says, his system enables the student to decide the declension of a noun from its gender, and the number of its syllables. But how does it? Having studied this system, and meeting a feminine noun, the student knows, that it belongs to, what Mr. Otto pleases to call the fourth declension. And what has he gained thereby? Absolutely nothing. For, this declension might just as well have been numbered as first or last, and, that feminines are not declined in the singular, is a plain rule which requires no special declension. Declension means *change* for the formation of different cases, and it is rather odd to say: to this declension belong nouns that are not declined. And in the plural? What use is it to the scholar to know that die Gabel and die Nacht belong to the "fourth" declension? He is still as ignorant of their plural-form as before. Or is he any more correct in forming their plural die Gabele and die Nachten, than in forming it die Gabel and die Nächter? The same difficulty arises in his "fifth" declension which also has two plurals. And here another matter is to be observed. On page 54 he gives the "complete" list of those neuter monosyllables which "do not follow the general rule" (i. e., which are exceptions) and add in plural e, amounting to 34 in all. But a careful research proves, that there are just twice as many, i. e. 68 which form the plural in e, not counting those which are not very likely to be used in plural, as das Deck or das Kinn. As the neuter monosyllables adding er in plural amount to 60 in all, we have here the remarkable instance of a "rule" embracing 60 words, while the "exception" embraces 68.

The system of the strong (irregular?) verbs, given by Otto is, in the main, a good and practical one, and the author formerly

adopted it in his teaching. But experience has taught him, that it is still more practical to make the vowel of the past tense the base of the secondary division, that of the infinitive being the one for the primary. For, we always, when giving a verb absolutely, not in connection with other words, give it in the infinitive, and so does the dictionary. It is the form in which the verb first becomes familiar to the scholar. The author's scholars have, since he adopted this system, become familiar with these verbs in less time and with less difficulty than before. Though, the best, in this matter also, must be done by practice, and in the way adopted in the "First Book of German."

Whether the terms *strong* and *weak*, or *regular* and *irregular*, or *old* and *new* are used in declension and conjugation, is of no import for practical purposes. (Their scientific propriety or impropriety is another question). They are simply technical terms, and if those accepted by some writer are clearly defined, they may do as well as others. But it is comical to see, how some grammarians writhe at the words *strong* and *weak*, „wie die Raupe gegen die Nadel". Had they read, why Grimm introduced them, they would not think, lieben is "stronger" than schlagen, "because the former don't, and the latter does change its radical vowel." Latham knew better, when he introduced these terms even in his English grammar.

A teacher who wishes to give this elementary grammar into the hands of his scholars, is not compelled thereby to use also the "First Book of German". He may choose his own text-book, and follow his own method. But for his personal use the "First Book of German" will give him acceptable hints, as to the practical use of this merely theoretical grammar. Very young pupils must not be asked to learn anything printed here in small type; and even of the matter printed in large type, a judicious selection must be made according to the age and general ability of the scholars. The teacher must always remember, that a grammar ought to be a book of reference, and not a text-book to be studied through, from page to page.

BOSTON, July 1st, 1869. K.

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

In preparing a new edition, the author hopes to have corrected the few mistakes which had crept into the first. A few additions which were thought desirable, have been given in the form of notes at the end of the book, as an interpolation of these in the stereotyped plates would have required more time than was left to supply the increased demand this fall.

The author hopes, that in its present form the book will fully answer the requirements of an Elementary Grammar of the German language.

BOSTON, September 12, 1872.

K.

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SECOND PART. SYNTAX.

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h. i. j. k. l. m. n.

o. p. q. r. s. t. u.

v. w. x. y. z.

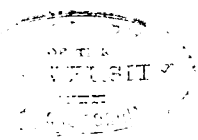
Compound Consonants.

ch. ck. ss. sz. sch. tz. St.

Quelle, Recht, Schatz, Stadt,
Thor, Uhren, Vater, Wasser,
Xerxes, York. Zaun.

Früh übt sich, was ein Meister
werden will.

Was man nicht weiß das eben
brauchte man,
Und was man weiß, kann man
nicht brauchen.

Klug zu reden ist oft schwer;
Klug zu schweigen meist noch
mehr.

INTRODUCTION.

German Alphabet.

			Name.				Name.
𝔄	𝔞	a	ah	𝔑	𝔫	n	en
𝔅	𝔟	b	bay	𝔒	𝔬	o	oh
ℭ	𝔠	c	tsay	𝔓	𝔭	p	pay
𝔇	𝔡	d	day	𝔔	𝔮	q	koo
𝔈	𝔢	e	ay	ℜ	𝔯	r	err
𝔉	𝔣	f	ef	𝔖	ſ(𝔰)	s	es
𝔊	𝔤	g	gay	𝔗	𝔱	t	tay
ℌ	𝔥	h	hah	𝔘	𝔲	u	oo
ℑ	𝔦	i	ee	𝔙	𝔳	v	fow
𝔍	𝔧	j	yot	𝔚	𝔴	w	vay
𝔎	𝔨	k	kah	𝔛	𝔵	x	ix
𝔏	𝔩	l	el	𝔜	𝔶	y	ypsilon
𝔐	𝔪	m	em	ℨ	𝔷	z	tset.

PRONUNCIATION.

Pure and Simple Vowels.

𝔞 has the sound of **a** in *ah*, *star*. It may be long or short, but the difference is one only of time, not of sound. It is long in

Stab*) (staff), Schaf (sheep), Thal (dale), war (was), but short in als (as), alt (old), Narr (fool), Garten (garden).

e has four different sounds:

1. The *long close* e has the sound of **e** in *prey* or of **a** in *late* (French é); so in the first syllable of heben (to lift), edel (noble).
2. The *long open* e has nearly as broad a sound as **e** in *there*, or **a** in *care* (French è); so in her (hither), Herd (hearth), and in the first syllable of Leber (liver), Feder (feather), deren (whose).

   Long e is generally open before r and close before other consonants, but the rule is not definite; usage often decides, and even this is not the same in all parts of Germany.

3. The *short* e has the sound of **e** in *met*, *check;* so in gelb (yellow), Nest (nest), Feld (field), Berg (mountain), fern (far).
4. The *unaccented* and *obscure* e has the sound of **e** in *fallen*. This is the sound of e in the final syllable of nouns and adjectives in e, el, en, er and in syllables of inflection and derivation; so in Rabe (raven), Tafel (table), Vater (father), edel (noble), er lobte (he praised), wir waren (we were), Mannes (man's), besser (better), Geduld (patience), besonnen (considerate).

i has the sound of **i** in *police*, or of **ee** in *feel*. The short differs from the long only in quantity, not in quality; long i is generally followed by e which in this case is silent, as in sie (they), Dieb (thief), hielt (held); it is short in mit (with), dick (thick), ist (is).

o has the sound of **o** in *note*, as in Lob (praise), Tod (death), Sohn (son). When short, it generally differs from long o only in quantity, as in Gott (god), Frost (frost), voll (full); but when followed by r and another consonant, both belonging to the root, as in worden, it has a more open sound which, though short, is in quality the same as in *nor*, so in Form (form), Sorge (sorrow), Nord (North).

u has, when long, the sound of **u** in *rude* or **oo** in *tool*, as in nur (only), Ruf (call), Stuhl (stool). The short sound differs from the long, only in quantity and is like that of **u** in *full*, as in Lust (joy), Butter (butter), Schuld (guilt).

y has, whether long or short, the sound of i. It is now used only in Greek words; thus long in Lyrik (lyric), Mythe (myth), short in Myrte (myrtle), Pythagoras (Pythagoras).

*) **In German all nouns are spelled with a capital letter.**

Modified Vowels (Umlaute.)

ä (ae) has, when long, the sound of open e; so in Väter (fathers), Käfer (beetle), Schläge (strokes); when short, it has the sound of short e, as in Hälfte (half), länger (longer), sometimes approaching that of open e; so in Säfte (juices), Fässer (barrels), närrisch (foolish).

ö (oe) has a sound which does not exist in English; it is in French represented by **eu**; when short, it somewhat resembles the sound of **u** in *cup*, *but*, &c. It is long in schön (beautiful), Töne (tones), Römer (Roman), and short in Köpfe (heads), Götter (gods), völlig (fully).

ü (ue) is another sound that does not exist in English; in French it is represented by **u**. It is long in trüb (misty), fühlen (to feel), müde (tired), short in Glück (luck), hüpfen (to hop), Mütze (cap).

Diphthongs.

ai and **ei** have both the sound of **i** in *rise;* so in Maid (maid), Kaiser (emperor), Reise (journey), Feile (file).

au sounds like **ou** in *house;* so in Haus (house), laut (loud), faul (lazy).

eu and **äu** (the Umlaut of au) sound somewhat like **oy** in *boy;* so in neu (new), Leu (lion), Heu (hay), Bäume (trees), läuten (to ring).

Simple Consonants.

The letters f, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, t, x have exactly the same sounds as in English. But we must observe the following:

h is never silent at the beginning, but always in the middle or at the end of a word, where it serves to indicate, that the vowel is long, as in Schuh (shoe), hohl (hollow). When in a compound it begins one of the component parts, it is sounded; so in da-her (therefore), ge-heim (secret), Frei-heit (freedom).

k is, before n, pronounced as in any other case; so in Knie (knee), Knoten (knot).

q is, as in English, used only with u, and the two letters have the same sound in both languages; so in Quarz (quartz), Quaste (tassel).

t before i with another vowel after it has the sound of z (ts), as in Nation, somewhat like nahtsione (nation), Patient, pahtsient (patient). This combination is met only in Latin words.

The letters b, c, d, r, v resemble — but not fully or always — the same letters in English.

b and **d**, otherwise pronounced like **b** and **d**, sound at the end of a word quite or nearly as hard as **p** and **t**; so in ab (off), Sieb (seave), und (and), Hand (hand).

c, used only in foreign words, is, before consonants and the vowels a, o, u, au, pronounced like **k**, as in Cato, Caucasus, Credit. Before other vowels it is pronounced like z (ts), as in Ceres, Cäsar, Ceilon.

r is pronounced rattling like the French *r*, as in Rose (rose), reich (rich).

The guttural r, heard in some parts of Germany, is rejected by all good authorities.

v is in genuine German words pronounced like **f**, as in Vater (father), vier (four), Volk (folk). In foreign words it has the sound of **v**, as in Provinz (province), Violine (violin), Lava (lava).

The sounds of j and z are entirely different from those of English *j* and *z*.

j has the sound of **y** in *yes*, as in ja (yes), jung (young).

But in French words it retains its French sound, i. e. that of *s* in *pleasure*, as in Jalousie (jealousy), Jongleur (juggler).

z has the sound of **ts** in *its*, *gets*, &c., as in ganz (whole), Salz (salt), zu (to), Zoll (toll).

The letters g, s, w, are not in all positions pronounced alike in all parts of Germany.

g at the beginning of a word is to be pronounced like **g** in *go*, as in gehen (to go), gut (good); other pronunciations are provincial. When g comes after the vowel of its syllable, it is pronounced: a) in the South like k; b) in the North like ch (v. p. 5), though generally softer than that; so in Tag (day), Weg (way), er sagt (he says). Between two vowels it is pronounced, either like **g** in *go* or like a soft ch; so in Tage (days), Regen (rain).

In French words it retains its French sound, i. e. that of *s* in *pleasure*, as in Genie (genius), Page (page).

s at the beginning of a word has, throughout Southern Germany, the sharp, hissing sound of **s** in *so*, *sit*, but in Northern Germany the buzzing sound of **s** in *was* or of **z** in *zone* [though less buzzing than in English]; so in so (so), sie sind (they are), sanft (soft). Between two vowels it has throughout all Germany this latter sound; so in Nase (nose), Rose (rose), lesen (to read). But at the end of a word or syllable (where it always has the sign s) it has everywhere the sharp sound; so in das (that), aus (out), los (loose).

w has in Northern Germany the sound of **v** with a little less

aspiration than in English; so in was (what), wann (when), weit (wide). Its sound in Southern Germany has no aspiration like *v*, nor a vowel sound like *w*. It is a very soft labial sound and difficult for foreigners.

Double and Compound Consonants.

A double consonant sounds like a simple one, but the preceding vowel is invariably short; so in Schiff (ship), voll (full), Karren (cart), Wasser (water).

ck and **tz** are used for kk and zz; so in Stock (stick), Nacken (neck), Netz (net), Witz (wit).

dt and **th,** used for certain etymological and orthographical reasons, sound like **t;** so in Stadt (city), sandte (sent), Thor (door), Muth (courage).

ph is, as in English, used only in Greek words, and has the sound of **f,** as in Philosophie (philosophy).

ng is pronounced like **ng** in *long*, *singer*, not as it is in *anger*, *finger;* so in lang (long), singen (to sing), Finger (finger). In some parts of Northern Germany it is, at the end of a word, pronounced like *nk.*

ch is differently pronounced according to its position:

a. At the beginning of a word it is principally met in Greek words and sounds like **k**, as in Chor (chorus), Charakter (character).

The only genuine German words in which ch is now used at the beginning and in which it also sounds like k, are Charfreitag (good Friday), and Charwoche (passion week).

b. In the middle or at the end of a word it has two somewhat different sounds, both foreign to the English tongue.

1. After a, o, u, au, the sound is deep or guttural, as in ach (ah!) Buch (book), noch (yet), auch (also).

   The Welch and Scotch *ch* has the same sound, for instance in *loch* (lake).

2. After any other letter the sound is high or palatal, as in Rechen (rake), ich (I), reich (rich), Dächer (roofs), Bücher (books), räuchern (to smoke), welcher (which), durch (through).

In French words it retains its French sound, i. e. that of *sh*, as in Chikane, Charlatan.

chs (**chs**) sounds like **x,** provided the s(s) belongs to the same root as ch, as in Buchsbaum (box tree), Dachs (badger), Ochsen (oxen), wachsen (to grow). But if s(s) is the first letter of a second component, or forms a termination of inflection, each

letter (ch and s) must have its usual sound, as in wachsam (wakeful), Buchs, genitive of Buch (book), du machst (thou makest).

sch sounds like **sh**, as in Schein (shine), waschen (to wash). But in diminutives each letter (s and ch) has its usual sound, as in Häs-chen (little rabbit), Mäus-chen (little mouse).

ß, named *ess-tset* (sz i. e. sz), has the sound of **s** in *yes*, *grass*, as in groß (great), daß (that), Nuß (nut).

st and **sp** (**sp**) have, in the middle and at the end of a word, the same sound as in English; so in Wespe (wasp), Haspel (hasp), Nest (nest), Last (load). At the beginning of a word the s is, in these combinations, in some parts of Germany pronounced as sharp as at the end, in others with the full sound of *sh*, and again in others with an intermediate sound between these two; so in spielen (to play), springen (to spring), Stuhl (stool), stehen (to stand), Stock (stick).

FIRST PART.

ETYMOLOGY.

FIRST CHAPTER.

DECLINABLE WORDS.

§ 1.

Articles, pronouns and adjectives, when qualifying nouns, must agree with them in gender, number and case; but a difference of gender exists for them only in the singular number.

§ 2.

The following principles refer to all classes of words that can be declined:

1. *The accusative of the feminine and neuter in the singular, and that of the plural, is always like the respective nominative.*

2. *The dative plural always adds* **n** *to the nominative, unless this already ends in* **n**, *except in the definite article which is in the nom.* die, *in the dat.* den.

I. THE ARTICLE.

§ 3.

Definite Article.

	Singular.			Plural.	
	masc.	*femin.*	*neut.*	*for all genders.*	
Nom.	der	die	das	die	the
Gen.	des	der	des	der	of the
Dat.	dem	der	dem	den	to the
Acc.	den	die	das	die	the.

§ 4.

Indefinite Article.

	Singular.				Plural.
	masc.	*fem.*	*neut.*		
Nom.	ein	eine	ein	a	wanting.
Gen.	eines	einer	eines	of a	
Dat.	einem	einer	einem	to a	
Acc.	einen	eine	ein	a	

II. THE NOUN.

A. GENDER OF NOUNS.

§ 5.

According to meaning.

1. All names of *male* persons and animals are *masculine*, all names of *female* persons and animals *feminine*.

Exceptions:

Neuter are: das Weib (the woman, wife), das Kind (the child), and all names for the young of animals, as das Lamm (the lamb), das Kalb (the calf); further all diminutives, as das Männchen (the little man), das Söhnlein (the little son), das Mädchen (the girl), das Fräulein (the young lady).

2. *Masculine are*: the names of the *seasons*, *months*, *days*, of the *points of the compass*, of *stones* and *mountains*.
3. *Feminine are:* the names of *rivers* in Germany and France, except der Rhein, der Main, der Neckar, der Lech, der Inn. Of other European rivers some are masculine, others feminine. Rivers outside of Europe are always masculine, the word (der) Fluß (the river) being added or understood.)
4. *Neuter are :* 1) The names of *countries* and *places*.

Exceptions:

die Schweiz (Switzerland), die Pfalz (the Palatinate), die Krim (the Crimea), die Lausitz (Lusatia), die Türkei (Turkey), and all others terminating in ei.

2) All words used as nouns, which originally are *not nouns*, as das Reisen (travelling) das Schöne (the beautiful), das Wenn und das Aber (the ifs and buts).

§ 6.

According to form,

provided the gender is not already determined by the meaning of the word.

1. Masculine

are the nouns ending in **en** (not chen), **ig**, **ling**.*)

Exceptions:

Neuters in en are: das Almosen (the alms), das Becken (the basin), das Eisen (the iron), das Kissen (the cushion), das Laken (the sheet), das Lehen (the fief), das Leinen (the linen), das Wappen (the escutcheon), das Zeichen (the sign), and all those which are originally infinitives (comp. § 5. 4, 2).

2. Feminine

are the nouns ending in **e**, **ei**, **ie**, **heit**, **keit**, **schaft**, **ung**.

Exceptions:

in e.

Masculine are: 1) der Buchstabe (the letter), der Käse (the cheese), der Zehente (the tithe).
2) the following nouns which are also used with the termination en: Friede (peace), Funke (spark), Gedanke (thought), Glaube (faith), Haufe (heap), Name (name), Same (seed), Schade (harm), Wille (will).
3) The following in ee: Schnee (snow), See (lake), Kaffee (coffee), Klee (clover), Thee (tea); but die See (the sea) is feminine.

Neuter are: 1) das Auge (the eye), das Ende (the end), das Erbe (the inheritance).
2) Nouns beginning with Ge (see No. 3).

in ei, ung, schaft.

Masculine are: der Lakei (the lackey), der Papagei (the parrot), der Hornung (February).

Neuter is: das Petschaft (the seal).

3. Neuter

are the nouns ending in **sal** or **thum** and those beginning with **Ge**; further all *diminutives*.

Exceptions:

1) die Drangsal (the oppression [comp. § 8]), die Mühsal (the distress), die Trübsal (the trouble).
2) der Irrthum (the error), der Reichthum (the wealth).
3) *Masculines* beginning with Ge:

der Gebrauch, the use	der Geruch, the smell
der Gedanke, the thought	der Gesang, the song
der Gefallen, the favor	der Geschmack, the taste
der Gehalt, the contents	der Gestank, the stench
der Gehorsam, the obedience	der Gewahrsam, the custody
der Gelaß, the room	der Gewinn, the gain
der Genuß, the enjoyment	der Gewinnst, the profit.

*) There are other terminations which might be mentioned here, but we prefer to give only such rules as embrace a sufficient number of nouns, to make it useful for the student, to know them.

4) *Feminines* beginning with Ge:

a) all those terminating in heit, keit, schaft, ung.

b) die Geberde, the gesture
die Gebühr, the duty
die Geburt, the birth
die Geduld, the patience
die Gefahr, the danger
die Gefährde, the danger
die Gemeinde, the community
die Genüge, the sufficiency
die Gerechtsame, the right
die Geschichte, the history
die Geschwulst, the swelling
die Gestalt, the shape
die Gewähr, the guaranty
die Gewalt, the force.

§ 7.

Compound nouns

have the same gender as their last component, as der Hausherr (the landlord), das Herrenhaus (the manor house).

Exceptions:

The nouns die Woche (the week), die Scheu (the awe), das Wort (the word), der Theil (the part), and der Muth (the courage, mood), form the compounds:

der Mittwoch, Wednesday
der Abscheu, the horror
die Antwort, the answer
das Gegentheil, the contrary
das Urtheil, the judgment
die Anmuth, gracefulness
die Armuth, poverty
die Demuth, humility
die Großmuth, magnanimity
die Langmuth, patience
die Sanftmuth, meekness
die Schwermuth, melancholy
die Wehmuth, sadness.

§ 8.

Nouns having two different genders.

a. WITHOUT ANY DIFFERENCE IN MEANING.

die and das Bekümmerniß, the grief
der " die Butter, the butter
die " das Drangsal, the oppression
der " die Flitter, the spangle
der " das Friesel, the purples
der " die Geisel, the hostage
der " das Gemahl, the consort
der " die Horst, the eyrie
die " das Klafter, the fathom
der " das Laich, the spawn
der " die Mündel, the ward
der and das Ort, the place
der " die Muskel, the muscle
der " die Pacht, the lease
der " das Pack, the bundle
der " das Polster, the bolster
die " das Säumniß, the delay
der " das Schrot, the slice
die " das Verderbniß, the corruption
der " die Wimpel, the streamer
der " die Zierath, the ornament.

b. WITH A DIFFERENCE IN MEANING.

der Band, the volume — das Band, the ribbon
der Bauer, the peasant — das Bauer, the cage
der Buckel, the hump — die Buckel, the boss (knob)
der Bund, the union — das Bund, the bunch
der Chor, the chorus — das Chor, the choir (chancel)

der Erbe, the heir	das Erbe, the inheritance
die Erkenntniß, the understanding	das Erkenntniß, the judgment
der Flur, the floor	die Flur, the plain
der Gehalt, the contents	das Gehalt, the salary
der Geißel, the hostage (comp. a.)	die Geißel, the whip
die Gift, the gift	das Gift, the poison
der Haft, the clasp	die Haft. the imprisonment
der Harz, the Hartz mountains	das Harz, the resin
der Heide, the heathen	die Heide, the heath
der Hut, the hat	die Hut, the guard
der Kaper, the privateer	die Kaper, the caper (spice)
der Kiefer, the jaw	die Kiefer, the pine
der Koller. the staggers	das Koller, the jerkin
der Kunde, the customer	die Kunde, the information
der Leiter, the leader	die Leiter, the ladder
der Lohn, the reward	das Lohn, the wages
die Mandel, the almond	das Mandel, a number of 15 pieces
der Mangel, the want	die Mangel, the rolling-press
die Mark, the boundary	das Mark, the marrow
der Marsch, the march	die Marsch, the marsh
der Mast, the mast (of a ship)	die Mast, the mast (fattening)
der Messer, the measurer	das Messer, the knife
der Ohm, the uncle	die Ohm, the awm
der Reis, the rice	das Reis, the twig
der Schenke, the cup-bearer	die Schenke, the inn
der Schild, the shield	das Schild, the sign
der Schwulst, the bombast	die Schwulst, the swelling
der See, the lake	die See, the sea
der Sprosse, the offspring	die Sprosse, the step
die Steuer, the tax	das Steuer, the helm
der Stift, the peg	das Stift, the charitable foundation
der Theil, the part	das Theil, the share
der Thor, the fool	das Thor, the gate
der Verdienst, the earnings	das Verdienst, the merit
die Wehr, the defence	das Wehr, the wear (dam)
der Weihe, the kite	die Weihe, the consecration
der Zeug, the stuff	das Zeug, the tools.

B. DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

§ 9.

The German language has two declensions, the STRONG and the WEAK. The strong declension has three forms for the plural, the weak only one. (Comp. foot-note on p. 52.)

GENERAL PRINCIPLES:

1. In the plural the genitive and accusative are always like the nominative.
2. The dative plural always ends in n.
3. Feminine nouns take no termination in the singular.
4. No neuter noun belongs to the weak declension.
5. In the weak declension the plural never takes the Umlaut.

§ 10.

System of Declension.

	Strong Declension.			Weak Declension.
	Singular.			Singular.
Nom.	—			—
Gen.	— es (– s)			—en (– n)
Dat.	— e (–)			—en (– n)
Acc.	—			—en (– n)
	Plural.*)			Plural.
	Fundamental Form.	Shortened Form.	Augmented Form.	
Nom.	— e	—	— er	— en (– n)
Gen.	— e	—	— er	— en (– n)
Dat.	— en	— n	— ern	— en (– n)
Acc.	— e	—	— er	— en (– n)

*) The fundamental form is the oldest plural form of the strong declension. The shortened and the augmented forms were developed from it in later times.

Remarks.

1. Nouns of the strong declension, ending in sibilants (s, ß, st, sch, z), always add es in the genitive, as des Hauses (of the house); others, if monosyllables, add in select language es, as des Sohnes (of the son), in easy style s, des Sohns; polysyllables ending in e, el, en, er, add only s, des Vaters (of the father), other polysyllables may add either, but s is better than es, as des Königs, and des Königes (of the king).

2. Nouns terminating in n do not take an additional n in the dative plural, as der Wagen (the wagon), den Wägen.

3. Diminutive nouns are formed by adding the syllable chen or lein to the original noun, as Pferdchen (little horse), Tischlein (little table). The radical vowels a, o, u, au, are changed to their respective Umlauts, as Säckchen (little sack); the final e is thrown off, as der Knabe, das Knäblein (the little boy).

4. In the weak declension, nouns ending in e, er, ar, el add only n, as des Knaben, des Bauern (of the boy, of the peasant), die Gabeln (the forks).

5. Feminine nouns can be formed from corresponding masculine nouns by adding the syllable in, as der Fürst (the prince), die Fürstin (the princess). If the masculine has one of the vowels a, o, u, au, the feminine takes generally the Umlaut, as der Graf (the count), die Gräfin (the countess); if the masculine ends in e, this is dropped in the feminine, as der Löwe (the lion), die Löwin (the lioness). Such feminines double this n in the plural, as die Fürstinnen; some writers use even in singular a double n.

6. A few masculine and neuter nouns form the singular by the strong, the plural by the weak declension. This is called the *Mixed Declension* (§ 20. 21.)

§ 11.

The Umlaut.

Many nouns of the strong declension which have a, o, u or au as radical vowel, take in plural the corresponding Umlaut ä, ö,

ü or äu. The rules on this subject, as far as they are practical, are as follows:

a. In the *fundamental* form.

1. The majority of masculine monosyllables (about 180) take the Umlaut; a minority (of about 110) do not.
2. The minority of masculine polysyllables not having a termination named in N. 3. (about 44) take it; a majority (of about 66) do not.
3. *No* masculine with one of the terminations am, an, ich, icht, ier, ig, ing, ling takes it.
4. *All* feminines take it except those, ending in niß and sal.
5. *No* neuter noun takes it.

b. In the *shortened* form.

1. Only the following 23 masculines take it.

der Apfel, the apple	der Garten, the garden
der Hammel the wether	der Graben, the ditch
der Handel, the bargain	der Hafen, the haven
der Mangel, the fault	der Laden, the shutter
der Mantel, the cloak	der Ofen, the stove
der Nabel, the navel	der Schaden, the harm
der Nagel, the nail	der Acker the acre
der Sattel, the saddle	der Bruder, the brother
der Schnabel, the beak	der Hammer, the hammer
der Vogel, the bird	der Schwager, the brother in law
der Boden, the floor	der Vater, the father.
der Faden, the thread	

2. The only two feminines that belong to this form, die Mutter (the mother), and die Tochter (the daughter), take it.
3. No neuter takes it, except das Kloster (the convent).

c. In the *augmented* form all nouns, capable of doing so, take the Umlaut, including those ending in thum, as das Herzogthum (the dukedom), die Herzogthümer.

PARADIGMS.

Strong Declension.

§ 12.

First or Fundamental Form.

	1.	2.	3.
Sing. Nom.	der Tag, the day	der Sohn, the son	der Jüngling, the youth
Gen.	des Tag es, of the day	des Sohn es,	des Jüngling s
Dat.	dem Tag e, to the day	dem Sohn e,	dem Jüngling
Acc.	den Tag, the day	den Sohn	den Jüngling

Plur.	Nom.	die Tag e, the days	die Söhn e	die Jüngling e
	Gen.	der Tag e, of the days	der Söhn e	der Jüngling e
	Dat.	den Tag e n, to the days	den Söhn e n	den Jüngling e n
	Acc.	die Tag e, the days.	die Söhn e	die Jüngling e.

		4.	5.
Sing.	Nom.	die Hand, the hand	das Schaf, the sheep
	Gen.	der Hand	des Schaf e s
	Dat.	der Hand	dem Schaf e
	Acc.	die Hand	das Schaf
Plur.	Nom.	die Händ e	die Schaf e
	Gen.	der Händ e	der Schaf e
	Dat.	den Händ e n	den Schaf e n
	Acc.	die Händ e.	die Schaf e.

§ 13.

To this form belong:

a. Masculines.

1. All monosyllables, *except* those stated in § 17, a, 1; § 19, a, 1; § 21, a, 1.
2. All ending in am, an, ich, icht, ier, ig, ing, ling.
   Exception: der Fasan (the pheasant), which belongs to the weak declension § 19, a, 3.
3. All polysyllables without special terminations (as given above), *except* those stated under § 17, a, 3; § 19, a, 4.

b. Feminines.

1. About one fourth of all monosyllables.
2. All ending in sal and niß.
3. The following nouns, as exceptions to § 19, b, 3:
   die Geschwulst, the swelling — die Wollust, the delight.
   die Mitternacht, the midnight

c. Neuters.

1. About two thirds of all monosyllables.
2. All ending in icht, ier, sal, niß.
3. All polysyllables without special terminations and all beginning with Ge but not ending in e, el, en, er, *except* those stated under § 17, b, 3.

§ 14.

Second or Shortened Form.

		1.	2.	3.
Sing.	Nom.	der Pudel, the poodle	der Garten, the garden	die Mutter, the mother
	Gen.	des Pudel s, of the poodle	des Garten s	der Mutter
	Dat.	dem Pudel, to the poodle	dem Garten	der Mutter
	Acc.	den Pudel, the poodle	den Garten	die Mutter
Plur.	Nom.	die Pudel, the poodles	die G ä rten	die M ü tter
	Gen.	der Pudel, of the poodles	der G ä rten	der M ü tter
	Dat.	den Pudel n, to the poodles	den G ä rten	den M ü tter n
	Acc.	die Pudel, the poodles.	die G ä rten	die M ü tter.

		4.	5.
Sing.	Nom.	das Gemälde, the painting	das Opfer, the sacrifice
	Gen.	des Gemälde s	des Opfer s
	Dat.	dem Gemälde	dem Opfer
	Acc.	das Gemälde	das Opfer
Plur.	Nom.	die Gemälde	die Opfer
	Gen.	der Gemälde	der Opfer
	Dat.	den Gemälde n	den Opfer n
	Acc.	die Gemälde.	die Opfer.

§ 15.

To this form belong:

a. Masculines.

1. All ending in el, em, en, er, *except* those stated under § 19, a, 3 ; § 21, a, 2.
2. As exceptions to § 19, a, 2: der Käse (the cheese), and the following nouns which are also used with the termination en in the nominative singular, and are in the other cases always declined according to the termination en, as der Friede, genitive des Friedens, (v. § 6, 2.):

der Friede, the peace	der Name, the name
der Funke, the spark	der Same, the seed
der Gedanke, the thought	der Schade, the harm
der Glaube, the belief	der Wille, the will.
der Haufe, the heap	

b. Feminines.

Only die Mutter and die Tochter (v. § 11, b, 2).

c. Neuters.

1. All diminutives (v. § 10, Rem. 3.)
2. All beginning with **Ge** and ending in **e** and all ending in el, en, er, whether they begin with Ge or not.

§ 16.

Third or Augmented Form.

		1.	2.
Sing.	Nom.	der Mann, the man	das Haus, the house
	Gen.	des Mannes, of the man	des Hauses
	Dat.	dem Manne, to the man	dem Hause
	Acc.	den Mann, the man	das Haus
Plur.	Nom.	die Männer, the men	die Häuser
	Gen.	der Männer, of the men	der Häuser
	Dat.	den Männern, to the men	den Häusern
	Acc.	die Männer, the men.	die Häuser.

3.

Sing.	Nom.	das Herzogthum, the dukedom
	Gen.	des Herzogthums
	Dat.	dem Herzogthum
	Acc.	das Herzogthum
Plur.	Nom.	die Herzogthümer
	Gen.	der Herzogthümer
	Dat.	den Herzogthümern
	Acc.	die Herzogthümer.

§ 17.

To this form belong:

a. Masculines.

1. As exceptions to § 13, a, 1:

der Dorn, the thorn
der Geist, the ghost
der Gott, the god
der Leib, the body
der Mann, the man
der Ort, the place
der Rand, the rim
der Wald, the forest
der Wurm, the worm.

2. The only two ending in thum:

der Irrthum, the error
der Reichthum, the riches.

3. As exceptions to § 13, a, 3:

der Bösewicht, the villain
der Vormund, the guardian.

b. Neuters.

1. About one third of all monosyllables.
2. All ending in thum.
3. As exceptions to § 13, c, 3:

das Gemach, the apartment
das Gemüth, the heart
das Geschlecht, the sex
das Gesicht, the face
das Gespenst, the spectre
das Gewand, the garment.

§ 18.

Weak Declension.

		1.	2.
Sing.	Nom.	der Graf, the count	der Knabe, the boy
	Gen.	des Graf e n, of the count	des Knabe n
	Dat.	dem Graf e n, to the count	dem Knabe n
	Acc.	den Graf e n, the count	den Knabe n
Plur.	Nom.	die Graf e n, the counts	die Knabe n
	Gen.	der Graf e n, of the counts	der Knabe n
	Dat.	den Graf e n, to the counts	den Knabe n
	Acc.	die Graf e n, the counts.	die Knabe n.

		3.	4.
Sing.	Nom.	die That, the deed	die Gabel, the fork
	Gen.	der That	der Gabel
	Dat.	der That	der Gabel
	Acc.	die That	die Gabel
Plur.	Nom.	die That e n	die Gabel n
	Gen.	der That e n	der Gabel n
	Dat.	den That e n	den Gabel n
	Acc.	die That e n.	die Gabel n.

§ 19.

To this declension belong:

a. Masculines.

1. As exceptions to § 13, a, 1.

der Ahn, the ancestor
der Bär, the bear
der Christ, the Christian
der Fels, the rock
der Fink, the finch
der Fürst, the prince
der Geck, the coxcomb
der Graf, the count
der Held, the hero
der Herr, the lord
der Lump, the scamp
der Mensch, the man
der Mohr, the moor
der Narr, the fool
der Nerv, the nerve
der Ochs, the ox
der Prinz, the prince
der Schelm, the rogue
der Spatz, the sparrow
der Thor, the fool.

2. All ending in e and ar, except those stated § 15, a, 2.

3. As exceptions to § 13, a, 2 and § 15, a, 1: der Fasan (the pheasant), der Bauer (the peasant), der Gevatter (the godfather), der Vetter (the cousin).

4. As exceptions to § 13, a, 3, some polysyllables without special termination, among which are:

der Bandit, the bandit
der Diamant, the diamond
der Elephant, the elephant
der Hagestolz, the bachelor
der Kamerad, the companion
der Leopard, the leopard
der Oberst, the colonel
der Prophet, the prophet

der Soldat, the soldier
der Student, the student
der Unterthan, the subject
der Vasall, the vassal
der Vorfahr, the ancestor.

b. Feminines.

1. About three fourths of all monosyllables.
2. All ending in ath, end, e, ei, el, er, ie, in, heit, keit, schaft, ung.
3. All polysyllables without special terminations, except those stated § 13, b, 3.

§ 20.

Mixed Declension.

Sing.	Nom.	der Staat, the state	das Auge, the eye
	Gen.	des Staat e s, of the state	des Auge s
	Dat.	dem Staat e, to the state	dem Auge
	Acc.	den Staat, the state	das Auge
Plur.	Nom.	die Staaten, the states	die Auge n
	Gen.	der Staat e n, of the states	der Auge n
	Dat.	den Staat e n, to the states	den Auge n
	Acc.	die Staat e n, the states.	die Auge n.

§ 21.

To this declension belong:

a. Masculines.

1. As exceptions to § 13, a, 1:

der Forst, the forest
der Mast, the mast
der Pfau, the peacock
der Psalm, the psalm
der Schacht, the shaft
der Schmerz, the pain
der See, the lake
der Sporn, the spur
der Staat, the state
der Strahl, the ray
der Trupp, the troop
der Zins, the interest.

2. As exceptions to § 15, a, 1:

der Hader, the rag
der Lorber, the laurel
der Stachel, the sting.

b. Neuters.

1. das Bett (the bed), das Hemd (the shirt), and das Ohr (the ear [as exceptions to § 13, c, 1 and § 17, b, 1.]) and das Auge (the eye), and das Ende (the end).
2. the noun das Herz (the heart), is quite irregular in the singular, but inflected according to the weak declension in the plural: Nom. das Herz, Gen. des Herzens, Dat. dem Herzen, Acc. das Herz; Plural die Herzen &c.

§ 22.

The following nouns form *two different plurals*, with a more or less distinct difference of meaning:

das Band	Bänder, ribbons;	Bande, ties (of friendship, &c.).
die Bank	Bänke, benches;	Banken, banks (financial).
das Ding	Dinge, things;	Dinger, when speaking with contempt or condescension.
der Dorn	Dörner, thorns (single);	Dornen (collectively).
das Gesicht	Gesichter, faces;	Gesichte, visions.
das Horn	Hörner, horns;	Horne, different kinds of horn
der Laden	Laden, shutters;	Läden, shops.
das Land	Länder, countries;	Lande, an indefinite extent of land, or provinces.
das Licht	Lichter, lights;	Lichte, candles.
der Mond	Monde, moons;	Monden, months.
der Ort	Orte, places or points (collectively);	Oerter, single towns, villages, &c.
die Sau	Säue, tame hogs;	Sauen, wild hogs.
die Schnur	Schnüre, strings;	Schnuren, daughters in law.
das Tuch	Tücher, cloths;	Tuche, different kinds of cloth.
das Wort	Wörter, single words;	Worte, words, forming a sentence or speech.
der Zins	Zinse, rent;	Zinsen, interest (per cent).
der Zoll	Zolle, inches;	Zölle, tolls, duties.

§ 23.

Special Remarks.

1. Compounds of Mann form the plural Männer, if the idea of the sex is necessarily implied, as Ehemänner (married men). If this is not the case and the word is used for a class of people, the plural is formed with Leute (people), thus Kaufmann (merchant), Landmann (countryman, peasant) form their plural Kaufleute, Landleute.

2. Some irregular plural formations are:
das Aas (the carcass), Aeser; der Saal (the hall), Säle; der Sporn (the spur), Sporen; die Unbill (the wrong), die Unbilden; die Ohnmacht (the swoon), Ohnmachten; die Vollmacht (the power of attorney), Vollmachten.

3. Nouns which express NUMBER, WEIGHT or MEASURE, when preceded by numerals, *retain the form of the singular*, as drei Paar Schuhe (three pairs of shoes), hundert Mann Soldaten (one hundred men of soldiers), vier Pfund (four pounds), sechs Fuß (six feet). But *feminine* nouns in e take the *plural* form, as zwei Meilen (two miles), fünf Ellen (five yards). When the noun of which a certain quantity or weight is given, is the name of a MATERIAL SUBSTANCE, not to be counted by individual pieces, it retains the form of the *nominative*, as drei Maß Wein (three gallons of wine), zehn Pfund Zucker (ten pounds of sugar).

§ 24.

Declension of Foreign Nouns.

The rules for the declension of foreign nouns are even less definite than those for genuine German words. We may divide them best in two classes, the first of which embraces words which have, by throwing off their original terminations,

assumed a more or less German form, while the second embraces such as have retained their original form.

a. Words that have assumed a German form:

1. Those which have thrown off the original terminations *e, is, us, um* generally belong to the *first* (fundamental) form of the strong declension, as der Altar (the altar), der General (the general), der Kompaß (the compass), das Krokodil (the crocodile); plural die Altäre etc.
2. Those which terminate in el, en, er belong to the *second* (shortened) form, as der Muskel (the muscle , der Minister (the minister), das Almosen (the alms); plural die Muskel etc.
3. The following few nouns belong to the *third* (augmented) form: das Capital (the capital [of a column]), das Hospital (the hospital), das Kamisol (the waistcoat), das Regiment (the regiment), plural Capitäler, &c.
4. Most masculines in **e, t,** and all in **ik, arch, graph, krat, log, nom, soph,** having originally the termination *us* or *os*, belong to the *weak* declension, as der Alumne (the alumnus), der Advokat, der Student, der Katholik, der Monarch, der Lithograph (the lithographer), der Demokrat, der Geolog (the geologist), der Astronom (the astronomer), der Philosoph (the philosopher).

b. Words that have retained their original form:

1. Nouns in **or**, if they have the accent on the last syllable, belong to the *first* form, as der Major (the major), das Meteor (the meteor), genetive des Majors, plural die Majore, &c. If they have the accent on the last syllable but one, they belong to the *mixed* declension, der Doctor, der Professor, gen. des Doctors, plur. die Doctoren &c. (here with the accent on or).
2. Nouns terminating in **us**, take no change in the singular, and in the plural change the us to i (in the dative sometimes to is), as der Musikus (the musician), pl. die Musici.
3. Nouns terminating in um, add s in the genitive and change the um to **en** in the p ural as das Individuum (the individual), des Individuums, die Individuen.
4. Nouns taken from modern languages, if they are of the masculine or neuter gender,add s in the genitive, if of the feminine, nothing; in the plural they all add s, as der Pair (the peer), das Genie (the genius), die Lady (the lady), gen. des Pairs, des Genies, der Lady, pl. die Pairs, Genies, Ladys.

§ 25.

Declension of Proper Names.

a. Geographical Names.

1. The name of *rivers, lakes* and *mountains* are always used with the definite article and declined like common names, as der Rhein (the Rhine), des Rheines, dem Rheine, den Rhein.
2. The names of *countries* of the *neuter gender* and of *cities*, are used *without* the article, and add s in the genitive, as die Einwohner London's, (the inhabitants of London).

If they terminate in s, x, or z, they form no genitive, but take the preposition **von**, as die Straßen von Mainz (the streets of Mainz [or Mayence]). This is also commonly done with the others, as der König von England (the king of England).

3. Names of *countries*, that are of the *feminine gender*, and therefore unchangeable (§ 9, 3.), are always used with the article (§ 5, 4.), as die Gebirge der Schweiz (the mountains of Switzerland).

b. Names of Persons.

1. When used *without any article*, they take in the genitive s (or better 's.) But masculine names in s, ß, sch, x, z and feminine names in e, take in the genitive ens, in the dative and accusative en or nothing.

N.	Heinrich, Henry	Emma	Franz	Louise
G.	Heinrichs, of Henry	Emma's	Franzens	Louisens
D.	Heinrich, to Henry	Emma	Franzen (Franz)	Louisen (Louise)
A.	Heinrich, Henry.	Emma.	Franzen (Franz).	Louisen (Louise).

If a title precedes a name, or two or more proper names are given to one person, only the last name is declined, as König Friedrich's Macht (king Frederic's power), Jean Paul Friedrich Richter's Werke (the works of J. P. F. Richter).

2. When a proper noun is used *with an article*, the latter only is declined, while the name remains unchanged, as der Vater des Heinrich (though Heinrichs Vater is better); ich habe den Franz gesehen (I have seen Francis).
3. When an adjective precedes any kind of proper name, it *must have* the article, as das schöne Venedig (beautiful Venice), der edle Talbot (the noble Talbot).
4. In the *plural*, given names of male persons generally add e, of female persons n, as die Friedriche, die Louisen. Of family names no plural is formed, except by the article, as die Schmidt und die Braun (the Smiths and the Browns).

To commit to memory *all* the rules, and perhaps even the exceptions, given in this chapter, would be a great waste of time; for, most of them would again be gone from the memory, before the scholar could find a chance to apply them. However, if he should learn and even retain them, it would help him comparatively little, since the gender as well as the declension of a very large number of nouns, especially monosyllables, cannot be recognized from their meaning or primitive form (nom. sing), but depends entirely on usage. Only the professional philologist who is familiar with the history of the German language as far back as it can be traced by means of written documents, is able to account for a rational cause of this usage, and even he only with regard to some of these nouns.

The only way of becoming familiar with this subject of the language, is practice. The student must try to retain such nouns as he meets repeatedly in his practice, *with the definite article*, which will show him their gender. If, besides this, he can recall to his memory some sentence or phrase where a noun is used in any case of the singular, other than the nominative, he will know, whether it belongs to the strong or weak declension, and if in some case of the plural, other than the dative, he will know the whole plural of it too. A carefully practiced ear is the only true guide for him in regard to this subject. The compilation of rules laid before him in this chapter, must serve him only for reference.

III. THE PRONOUN.

§ 26.

Personal Pronouns.

		First person.	Second person.
Sing.	Nom.	ich, I	du, thou
	Gen.	meiner (mein), my (of me)	deiner (dein), thy (of thee)
	Dat.	mir, to me	dir, to thee
	Acc.	mich, me	dich, thee
Plur.	Nom.	wir, we	ihr, you
	Gen.	unſer, our (of us)	euer, your (of you)
	Dat.	uns, to us	euch, to you
	Acc.	uns, us.	euch, you.

Third person.

		masc.	*fem.*	*neut.*
Sing.	Nom.	er, he	ſie, she	es, it
	Gen.	ſeiner (ſein), his	ihrer, her	ſeiner (ſein), its
	Dat.	ihm, to him	ihr, to her	ihm, to it
	Acc.	ihn, him	ſie, her	es, it.

All three genders.

Plur.	Nom.	ſie, they
	Gen.	ihrer, their (of them)
	Dat.	ihnen, to them
	Acc.	ſie, them.

Remarks.

1. The antiquated form of the genitive, mein, dein, ſein, is now used only in poetry and in some common phrases, as vergiß mein nicht, forget me not.

2. The forms du and ihr (2d pers.) are only used in addressing near relatives, familiar friends and children. In addressing other persons the third person plural Sie is used for one as well

as more persons. In this application it is always spelled with a capital letter. The same is the case with the possessive pronoun of the third person plural, ihr, which, when used for the second person, is spelled Ihr (your).

3. The reflexive pronoun sich (himself, &c.) of the third person is the same for the dative and accusative of all three genders and both numbers.

4. When the expressions *myself*, *himself* &c., are in the objective case, they are to be rendered by the personal — in the third person by the reflexive — pronoun, which may be strengthened by selbst, or not, as: er hat sich (or sich selbst) gelobt, (he has praised himself). But when *myself* &c., are in the nominative case (subject), the word selbst *must* be added to the personal pronoun, as: ich habe ihn selbst gehört, (I have heard him myself.)

The adjective selbst (or selber) can only be used to add force to a noun or pronoun. It can be employed in any of the four cases, but is not declinable. Thus we can say

> ich habe das selbst gesehen, I have seen that myself;
> er hat es um seiner selbst willen gethan, he has done it for his own sake;
> wir haben das zu ihm selbst gesagt, we have said so to himself;
> ich meine nicht ihn, sondern dich selbst, I do not mean him, but yourself.

5. The pronoun es is often used as a mere expletive at the beginning of a sentence, the subject coming after the verb: „Es heult der Sturm, es braust das Meer," the storm is howling, the sea is roaring; es singen die Vögel, the birds are singing.*)

Expressions like *it is I*, *it is you*, are rendered in German by ich bin es, ihr seid es.

§ 27.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

	Singular.			Plural.
	masc.	*femin.*	*neuter.*	*for all genders.*
Nom.	dies**er**	dies**e**	dies**es**, this	dies**e**, these
Gen.	dies**es**	dies**er**	dies**es**, of this	dies**er**, of these
Dat.	dies**em**	dies**er**	dies**em**, to this	dies**en**, to these
Acc.	dies**en**	dies**e**	dies**es**, this	dies**e**, these.

In the same way are declined jener, *that*, jeder, *each* or *every*, mancher, *many a*, welcher, *which*, (as interrogative pronoun) and solcher, *such a*.

*) See Note 1, p. 128.

The demonstrative pronoun der, die, das, *that*, when used as an adjective before a noun, is declined as it is when used as definite article. But when used substantively, i. e. without a noun, the genitive singular and the genitive and dative plural are different.

	Singular.			Plural.
	masc.	*fem.*	*neuter.*	
Nom.	der	die	das, that	die, those
Gen.	dessen	deren	dessen, of that	deren, of those
Dat.	dem	der	dem, to that	denen, to those
Acc.	den	die	das, that	die, those.

Solcher is often either preceded or followed by the indefinite article. In the first case it is inflected like any adjective preceded by the indefinite article (§ 37.); in the latter case it drops all terminations: solch ein Mann (such a man), solch einem Manne (to such a man). Of a similar character as the demonstrative, are the *determinative* (or *correlative*) pronouns, which direct the attention (the former always, the latter generally) — to some object which is further to be explained in a subsequent relative clause, and are to be translated by *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*. These pronouns are derjenige and derselbe, in both of which only the first part or definite article has a full declension, though it is not separated from the second part which is declined like any adjective after this article (§ 36).

	Singular.			Plural.
	masc.	*fem.*	*neut.*	
Nom.	der jenig e	di e jenig e	da s jenig e	di e jenig en
Gen.	de s jenig en	de r jenig en	de s jenig en	de r jenig en
Dat.	de m jenig en	de r jenig en	de m jenig en	de n jenig en
Acc.	de n jenig en	di e jenig e	da s jenig e	di e jenig en.

Example: ich kann denjenigen nicht achten, welcher sich selbst nicht achtet, I cannot esteem him who does not esteem himself.

§ 28.

Possessive Pronouns.

	Singular.			Plural.
	masc.	*fem.*	*neut.*	
Nom.	mein	mein**e**	mein	mein**e**, my
Gen	mein**es**	mein**er**	mein**es**	mein**er**, of my
Dat.	mein**em**	mein**er**	mein**em**	mein**en**, to my
Acc.	mein**en**	mein**e**	mein	mein**e**, my.

In the same way are inflected dein (thy), sein (his), ihr (her), sein (its), unser (our), euer (your), ihr (their [Ihr, your]); further the indefinite article (§ 4.) and the adjective kein (no).

When any of these pronouns (or adjectives) are used without a noun, corresponding to the English *mine*, *ours* &c., they take the termination of inflection also in the nominative of the masculine, mein**er**, and in the nominative and accusative of the neuter

gender, meines. We say das ist mein Hut (that is my hat), but: das ist dein Hut und dieses ist m e i n e r (that is thy hat and this is mine; jenes ist euer Haus und dieses ist u n s e r e s (that is your house and this is ours). The same is the case with ein and kein, forming einer, eines and keiner, keines. Instead of these forms meiner &c., two other forms are also used, but always with the definite article: der meine, deine, seine, unsere, euere, ihre and der meinige, deinige, seinige, unserige, euerige, ihrige. These are declined like any adjective preceded by the definite article (§ 36).

§ 29.

Interrogative Pronouns.

The substantive pronouns for interrogation are **wer**, *who*, and **was**, *what*, the former being applied to persons of either sex, the latter to things, but neither has a plural.

	masc. & fem.	*neut.*
Nom.	wer, who	was, what
Gen.	wessen, whose	(weß), (of what)
Dat.	wem, to whom	
Acc.	wen, whom	was, what.

The genitive of the neuter, weß, is now used only in the compounds weßwegen, weßhalb (wherefore). A dative is never used; when, in connection with a preposition governing this case, the neuter pronoun would be expected, we use instead of it the compounds womit (wherewith), wozu (whereto), &c. Even the accusative is seldom used after prepositions, but rather the compounds wofür (for what), wodurch (through what) &c. (comp. § 73, 2).

The adjective pronoun for interrogation is **welcher**, (*which* or *what*) declined like dieser (§ 27).

In the interrogative pronoun was für ein (what sort of, or what), only the indefinite article is declined: was fur ein e n Diener hast du (what sort of a servant have you)? If this pronoun is used without a noun, the indefinite article must have the full form of declension (§ 28): ich brauche ein Buch. Was für ein e s? (I want a book. What book?) In the plural the indefinite article must, of course, fall away: was für Leute sind gekommen? (what people have come?)

§ 30.

Relative Pronouns.

The relative pronouns are **welcher, der** and **wer**.

Der is declined as it is when used as a demonstrative pronoun (§ 27.) without a noun; welcher is declined like dieser, except in the genitive which is borrowed from der:

	Singular.			Plural.
	masc.	*fem.*	*neut.*	
Nom.	welcher	welche	welches	welche, who, which
Gen.	dessen	deren	dessen	deren, whose, of which
Dat.	welchem	welcher	welchem	welchen, to whom, to which
Acc.	welchen	welche	welches	welche, whom, which.

Wer, was is declined as it is, when used as an interrogative pronoun (§ 29). It cannot be used as a relative pronoun when the object referred to is definitely stated, but only when this is expressed in a general way, especially by the demonstrative pronoun der, das, so that we say der, wer, *he who* or *whoever*, das, was, *that which* or *whatever*. In such sentences the relative clause generally precedes the demonstrative clause which may or may not begin with der, as: Wer gesund sein will, (der) muß mäßig leben, (he who would be well, must live temperately).

The relative pronoun can never be left out in German, thus, *give me the book you have in your hand* is, gieb mir das Buch, w e l c h e s du in der Hand hast.

When the relative pronoun refers to a pronoun of the *first* or *second* person, the personal pronoun must be repeated after it, as ich, der ich das nie gethan habe (I who have never done this), ihr, die ihr gegenwärtig seid, (you who are present).

§ 31.

Indefinite Pronouns.

1) Jemand (somebody), 2) Niemand (nobody), and 3) Jedermann (everybody), form the genitive by the addition of s (es), jemandes, niemandes, jedermanns; the dative and accusative of jemand and niemand are sometimes met with the terminations en, but it is better to give them the form of the nominative. 4) Einer, eine, eines (some one), and 5) keiner, keine, keines (no one), are declined like dieser (comp. § 28). 6) Etwas (something), is used as a nominative, dative or accusative, but it has no inflection.

7) Man (corresponding to the French *on*) may be translated by *one*, *some one*, *people*, *we*, *you*, *they*, or by *the passive voice*. It is used only as a nominative singular; the other cases it must borrow of einer (s. 4): Am Tage kann man die Sterne nicht sehen, (by day we cannot see the stars); man hat ihn getadelt, (he has been blamed).

IV. THE ADJECTIVE.

§ 32.

An adjective may be used

1. as PREDICATE, in which case it appears in its primitive form and is unchangeable: der Mann ist alt (the man is old), diese Pferde sind schön (these horses are fine).
2. as EPITHET qualifying a noun, in which case it is subject to declension, and must agree with its noun in gender, number and case.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 33.

As with the nouns, so with the adjectives we distinguish a *strong* and a *weak* declension*). But while of the nouns some belong to one, others to the other class, all adjectives take either form according to the modifiers preceding them.

The strong declension of the adjective has the same terminations as the pronominal paradigm dieser, with the exception mentioned in § 34.

The weak declension has in all genders, in the nominative singular the termination e, in all other cases of the singular and throughout the plural the termination en, with the exception mentioned in § 34.

§ 34.

The *principle* that decides which of the two forms an adjective is to have in any single case, is this:

Whenever an adjective is preceded by an *article or pronoun with a termination of inflection*, it takes the *weak* form; in all other cases i. e. when it is preceded *neither by an article nor by a pronoun* or, *by an article or pronoun without a termination of inflection*, it takes the *strong* form.

Exceptions:

1. The accusative singular of the feminine and neuter genders is always like the nominative, as stated above (§ 2).
2. The genitive singular of the masculine and neuter genders,

*) About these terms see foote-note on p. 52.

which, in the strong declension, according to analogy, ought to terminate in es, takes, according to modern usage, the weak termination en, because the repeated termination es as in gutes Weines, frisches Brodes, would be disagreeable to the ear.

§ 35.

Strong Declension of the Adjective.

Singular.

	masc.	*fem.*	*neut.*
N.	roth**er** Wein, red wine	frisch**e** Butter, fresh butter	trockn**es** Holz, dry wood
G.	roth**en** Weines, of red wine	frisch**er** Butter	trockn**en** Holzes
D.	roth**em** Weine, to red wine	frisch**er** Butter	trockn**em** Holze
A.	roth**en** Wein, red wine.	frisch**e** Butter.	trockn**es** Holz.

Plural.

N. schön**e** Pferde, fine horses
G. schön**er** Pferde, of fine horses
D. schön**en** Pferden, to fine horses
A. schön**e** Pferde, fine horses

} all three genders alike.

§ 36.

Weak Declension of the Adjective.

Singular.

	masc.	*fem.*
N.	der treu**e** Freund, the true friend	die hell**e** Farbe, the bright color
G.	des treu**en** Freundes, of the true friend	der hell**en** Farbe
D.	dem treu**en** Freunde, to the true friend	der hell**en** Farbe
A.	den treu**en** Freund, the true friend.	die hell**e** Farbe.

neut.

N. das warm**e** Wasser, the warm water
G. des warm**en** Wassers
D. dem warm**en** Wasser
A. das warm**e** Wasser.

Plural.

N. die reif**en** Aepfel, the ripe apples
G. der reif**en** Aepfel, of the ripe apples
D. den reif**en** Aepfeln, to the ripe apples
A. die reif**en** Aepfel, the ripe apples.

This form of declension is required after der, dieser, jener, welcher, mancher, jeder, derjenige, derselbe.

§ 37.

Mixed Declension of the Adjective.

This differs from the weak only in the nominative of the masculine, and in the nominative and accusative of the neuter gender, in accordance with the above principle (§ 34).

Singular.

	masc.	*fem.*
N.	ein schwarz**er** Hut, a black hat.	eine breit**e** Straße, a broad street
G.	eines schwarz**en** Hutes, of a black hat	einer breit**en** Straße,
D.	einem schwarz**en** Hute, to a black hat	einer breit**en** Straße,
A.	einen schwarz**en** Hut, a black hat.	eine breit**e** Straße.

neut.

N. ein neu**es** Kleid, a new dress
G. eines neu**en** Kleides,
D. einem neu**en** Kleide,
A. ein neu**es** Kleid.

Plural.

N. meine scharf**en** Augen, my sharp eyes
G. meiner scharf**en** Augen, of my sharp eyes
D. meinen scharf**en** Augen, to my sharp eyes
A. meine scharf**en** Augen, my sharp eyes.

This form of declension is required after the indefinite article, all possessive pronouns, and the pronominal adjective kein, *no*.

§ 38.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. The predicative form of the COMPARATIVE is obtained by adding the syllable **er** to the predicative form of the positive; rein (pure), schön (fine), comparative rein**er**, schön**er**.

The SUPERLATIVE is formed by adding **st**, and after d, t, s, ß, st, sch, z the syllable **est**: klein (small), lieb (dear), geschwind (fast), süß (sweet); superlative klein**st**, lieb**st**, geschwind**est**, süß**est** (comp. 4).

2. Most MONOSYLLABIC adjectives, capable of receiving the UMLAUT, take it in the comparative and superlative: warm (warm), wärmer, wärmst, kurz (short), kürzer, kürzest.

Exceptions:

1) **All those which have the diphthong au, as laut (loud), lauter, lautest.**
2) **The following adjectives:**

barsch, harsh	**platt, flat**
blank, glittering	**plump, clumsy**
bloß, bare	**rasch, rash**
brav, brave	**roh, raw**
bunt, variegated	**rund, round**
dumpf, dull	**sacht, slow**
fahl, fallow	**sanft, soft**
falb, cream-colored	**satt, satiated**
falsch, false	**schlaff, slack**
flach, flat	**schlank, slender**
froh, glad	**schroff, rugged**
hohl, hollow	**starr, rigid**
hold, lovely	**stolz, proud**
kahl, bald	**straff, tight**
karg, stingy	**stumm, dumb**
knapp, tight	**stumpf, blunt**
lahm, lame	**toll, mad**
laß, lazy	**voll, full**
matt, weary	**wahr, true**
morsch, rotten	**wund, sore**
nackt, naked	**zahm, tame.**

Undetermined are:

bang, afraid (banger or bänger)	**klar, clear**
blaß, pale	**naß, wet**
fromm, pious	**zart, tender.**
glatt, smooth	

3. When the comparative or the superlative of an adjective qualifies a noun, it is subject to the same changes of declension as the positive: der ältere Bruder (the older brother), ein älterer Mann (an older man); der älteste Bruder (the oldest brother), genitive des ältesten Bruders.

4. As the superlative of an adjective is never used in German simply to express a high degree of the quality indicated by it, but only for actual comparison, it must, even as predicate, always be preceded by the definite article, and must, therefore, always have the termination of the weak declension: dieses ist das schönste Haus in der Stadt (this is the finest house in town). To say dieser Knabe ist am fleißigsten (this boy is the most diligent), is an improper form of expression.*)

§ 39.

The predicative form of any qualitative adjective serves in the positive and comparative also for the ADVERB, and in the

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*) See Note 2, p. 128.

superlative the periphrase with am is to be used: dieses Pferd läuft schnell, das andere schneller und jenes am schnellsten, (this horse runs fast, the other faster, and that one fastest of all).

A few Adverbs are used in the simple superlative form, as höchst, meist, längst, &c. or in the lengthened form höchstens, meistens, längstens, &c. But these forms are never used for comparison, but simply to express a high degree, signifying *very*, *mostly*, *long ago*, &c. Other similar periphrases are: aufs schönste (in a most beautiful way), zum wenigsten (at the least), &c.

§ 40.

The following Adjectives have an Irregular Comparison:

	comp.	superl.
groß, large	größer, larger	der größte, the largest
gut, good	besser, better	der beste, the best
hoch, high	höher, higher	der höchste, the highest
nahe, near	näher, nearer	der nächste, the nearest
viel, much	mehr, more	der meiste, (the) most.

Adjectives with the termination el, en, er, (the latter including comparatives) frequently drop the e of this syllable, when a syllable of inflection is added; sometimes this e is retained, and that of the added syllable elided, as euphony or taste may decide: edel (noble), verwegen (daring), heiter (cheerful), älter (older), give us the forms der edle, des edlen or edeln, edlern, heitrer, heitern, verwegner, verwegnen, ältre, ältern, &c.

V. THE NUMERAL.

§ 41.

A. Cardinal Numbers.

1. ein, eine, ein (eins).
2. zwei.
3. drei.
4. vier.
5. fünf.
6. sechs.
7. sieben.
8. acht.
9. neun.
10. zehn.
11. elf (eilf).
12. zwölf.
13. dreizehn.
14. vierzehn.
15. fünfzehn.
16. sechzehn (sechszehn).
17. siebenzehn (siebzehn)
18. achtzehn.
19. neunzehn.
20. zwanzig.
21. ein und zwanzig.
22. zwei und zwanzig.
23. drei und zwanzig.
30. dreißig.

40. vierzig.
50. fünfzig.
60. sechzig.
70. siebenzig (siebzig).
80. achtzig.
90. neunzig.
100. hundert.
200. zweihundert.
300. dreihundert.
1000. tausend.
2000. zweitausend.
10000. zehntausend.
100000. hunderttausend.
1000000. eine Million.
1869. ein tausend achthundert und neun und sechzig or achtzehnhundert &c.

Remarks:

1. The forms ein, eine, ein are declined like the indefinite article (of which they are the origin) when used adjectively with a noun. But when used without a noun, they have the full termination: einer, eine, eines and are declined like dieser (§ 27). When counting in abstract numbers, the contracted form of the neuter, eins, is used.

The English practice of putting *one* or *ones* after an adjective is not applicable in German; *an old one* is ein alter, eine alte, ein altes, *old ones*, alte.

2. The numbers zwei and drei may form the genitive and dative by adding er and en when not preceded by the article or a similar determinative. In the dative this termination is oftener omitted than used, and instead of the genitive the simple form with the preposition von is often used: das Glück zweier or von zwei Menschen (the happiness of two men); er hat dreien or drei Herren gedient (he has served three masters).

3. All numbers admit the termination en in the dative, when not immediately followed by a noun, but it is generally omitted: ich habe mit fünfen or mit fünf gesprochen (I have spoken to five of them).

4. Expressions of time are formed in the following manner: ein Uhr, zwei Uhr, zehn Uhr, (one, two, ten o'clock); ein Viertel auf drei (i. e. towards three) or ein Viertel nach zwei (a quarter past two); ein Viertel vor drei or drei Viertel auf drei (a quarter to three), halb vier Uhr, (half past three).

5. DISTRIBUTIVES: je zwei (two at a time), je drei (three at a time), &c.

6. Numerals which indicate KIND: einerlei (of one kind), zweierlei, dreierlei &c. (of two, of three, &c. kinds), mehrerlei (of several kinds), mancherlei (of various kinds), vielerlei (of many kinds), allerlei (of all kinds or sorts.)

7. Formations with fach and fältig (fold): einfach or einfältig (simple), zweifach (zwiefach) or zweifältig (twofold), dreifach or dreifältig (threefold), &c., mannigfach or mannigfältig (manifold), vielfach or vielfältig (manifold).

8. Numerals of REPETITION: einmal (once), zweimal (twice), dreimal (three times), viermal (four times), manchmal (sometimes), allemal (every time), keinmal (no time).

§ 42.

B. Ordinal Numbers.

The first der, die, das erste
" second " zweite
" third " dritte
" 4th " vierte

The	5th	der, die, das	fünf t e
"	6th	"	ſechs t e
"	7th	"	ſieben t e
"	8th	"	ach t e
"	9th	"	neun t e
"	10th	"	zehn t e
"	11th	"	elf t e
"	12th	"	zwölf t e
"	13th	"	dreizehn t e
"	14th	"	vierzehn t e
"	15th	"	fünfzehn t e
"	16th	"	ſechzehn t e
"	17th	"	ſiebenzehn t e
"	18th	"	achtzehn t e
"	19th	"	neunzehn t e
"	20th	"	zwanzig ſt e
"	21st	"	einundzwanzig ſt e
"	22d	"	zweiundzwanzig ſt e
"	23d	"	dreiundzwanzig ſt e
"	24th	"	vierundzwanzig ſt e
"	30th	"	dreißig ſt e
"	40th	"	vierzig ſt e
"	50th	"	fünfzig ſt e
"	60th	"	ſechzig ſt e
"	70th	"	ſiebzig ſt e
"	80th	"	achtzig ſt e
"	90th	"	neunzig ſt e
"	100th	"	hundert ſt e
"	101st	"	hundert und e r ſt e
"	102d	"	hundert und zwei t e
"	103d	"	hundert und dr i t t e
"	120th	"	hundert und zwanzig ſt e
"	121st	"	hundert und einundzwanzig ſt e
"	200th	"	zweihundert ſt e
"	1000th	"	tauſend ſt e
"	10000th	"	zehntauſend ſt e
"	1000000th	"	million ſt e.

Remarks.

1. The ordinal numbers are declined in the same way as adjectives with the definite article (§ 36).

2. Expressions of date, &c. *On the tenth of March*, den zehnten or am (contracted of an and dem) zehnten März. From the words wie viele (how many) the expression der wie viel ſt e

is formed in analogy with the ordinal numbers, and applied as follows: der wie vielste ist heute? (what day of the month is this?) or in other relations: der wie vielste ist er in seiner Klasse? (what place [rank] does he hold in his class?)

3. Enumerative expressions: erstens (first), zweitens (secondly), drittens (thirdly), viertens (fourthly), &c. letztens (lastly).

4. Fractional numbers. These are formed by the termination tel, an abridgment of Theil (*part*), as ein Drittel (*one third*), ein Viertel (*one fourth*), ein Sechstel (*one sixth*), ein Zwanzigstel (*one twentieth*), ein Hundertstel (*one hundredth*). But *one half* is ein Halbes or ein Halb which, in connection with nouns, is declined like any other adjective: ein halber Tag (*half a day*), das halbe Jahr (*half a year*).

Notice the peculiar forms: anderthalb (one and a half), from ander (other), used for *second*; drittehalb (two and a half), viertehalb (three and a half), &c.

SECOND CHAPTER.

THE VERB.

General Formation of Tenses and Moods.

§ 43.

1. The PRESENT INFINITIVE of a German Verb consists of a root and the termination **en**, as mal e n (to paint), schlag e n (to strike).

Exceptions:

The following verbs have only **n** as termination:

a) sei n (to be) and thu n (to do).

b) all verbs whose roots have the final syllable **el** or **er**, as handel n (to act), ärger n (to vex).

2. The PRESENT PARTICIPLE is formed by adding **d** to the infinitive, malen d, schlagen d, handeln d. The verbs sein and thun insert here the **e** which they omit in the infinitive, sei e n d, thu e n d.

3. The PRESENT and PAST are the only SIMPLE TENSES, all the others being formed by means of auxiliary verbs. In the terminations of inflection **est** and **et** the **e** may be, and generally is, elided in the INDICATIVE, whenever the principles of euphony do not prevent it, as du lobest, er lobet, and du lobst, er lobt. But in the PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE it is preferable to retain it, du lobest, ihr lobet.

Verbs with the syllable **el** at the end of their root must, and those in **er** may drop the **e** of this syllable, when the termination of inflection is **e**, as ich handle, ich ärgre or ärgere. But when the termination of inflection is **est**, **et**, or **en**, the **e** of the syllable of inflection is elided, as du handelst, er ärgert, wir handeln.

4. To form the PAST PARTICIPLE, the verbs of the WEAK conjugation (§ 51.) add **t** or **et**, those of the STRONG conjugation (§ 55.) **en** to the radical syllable. But the verbs of both classes prefix the syllable **ge** which, in this application, is called the AUGMENT, to the radical syllable, as leben (to live), gelebt; reden (to speak), geredet; singen (to sing), gesungen.

As EXCEPTIONS to this rule, the following verbs do not take the augment:

a. Verbs of foreign origin with the ending **iren** or **ieren**: studiren (to study), studirt; regieren (to rule), regiert. These verbs always have the accent on the syllable ir or ier.

b. Verbs beginning with the inseparable and unaccented prefixes **be, emp, ent, er, ge, ver, zer**: bewohnt (inhabited), erfunden (invented), zerstört (destroyed). Also those compounded with the PREPOSITION **wider**, as widersprechen (to contradict), widersprochen.

c. Verbs compounded with the prepositions **durch, hinter, über, um, unter**, or the adverbs **voll, wieder**, when these prefixes are inseparable (§ 60.), in which case they do not have the accent: durchsuchen (to search), durchsucht; übersetzen (to translate), übersetzt; vollenden (to complete), vollendet; wiederholen (to repeat), wiederholt.

d. The verb **werden**, when preceded by another past participle, i. e. when applied as auxiliary verb for the passive voice in the present perfect, past perfect and future perfect tenses: ich bin getadelt worden (I have been blamed).

§ 44.

The COMPOUND TENSES are formed by means of the auxiliary verbs haben, sein and werden:

A. **haben** (to have), and **sein** (to be), form the present perfect, past perfect and past infinitive, by combining with the past participle: ich habe gesagt (I have said), ich hatte gesagt, gesagt haben; ich bin gekommen (I have come), ich war gekommen, gekommen sein.

B. **werden** (to become) is used to form: 1) the future tenses and the compound form of the past subjunctive (conditional mood), by combining with the present and past infinitive: ich werde sehen (I shall see), ich werde gesehen haben; ich würde sehen (I would see), ich würde gesehen haben; 2) the whole passive voice, by combining with the past participle: ich werde gesehen (I am seen), ich bin gesehen wor-

den (I have been seen), ich werde gesehen werden (I shall be seen), &c.

To decide whether haben or sein is to be used, the following rules are to be observed.

The perfect tenses (present perfect, past perfect and future perfect) are formed:

a. with **haben** in all transitive, reflexive and impersonal verbs, and in those intransitive verbs which govern the dative or genitive, or express a continuous activity or state: ich habe gekauft (I have bought), ich habe mich gefreut (I was glad), es hat geregnet (it has rained), ich habe ihm gedankt (I have thanked him), ich habe seiner geschont (I have spared him), ich habe gearbeitet (I have worked), ich habe geruht (I have rested).

Exceptions are found under b, 3.

b. with **sein** in those intransitive verbs which indicate:

1) change of place, as ich bin gegangen (I have gone), es ist gesunken (it has sunk), or

2) change of condition, as er ist gewachsen (he has grown), es ist geschmolzen (it has melted), er ist geworden (he has become). Further

3. the following verbs as exceptions to **a**: sein (to be), bleiben (to remain), gelingen (to succeed), gerathen (to succeed or to get [into]), geschehen (to happen), glücken (to succeed), and mißlingen, mißrathen, mißglücken, which all signify *to fail*: es ist mir gewesen (it has seemed to me), es ist ihm gelungen (he has succeeded), das ist geschehen (that has happened), etc.

c. Some verbs which express motion, use **haben** and **sein**; the former only, when no point of direction or final locality is mentioned, the latter always when such a point is stated, and sometimes even when this is not the case: er hat (or ist) gesprungen, geschwommen, geeilt (he has leaped, swum, hastened), but always: er ist auf den Stuhl gesprungen (he has leaped upon the chair), er ist ans Ufer geschwommen (he has swum to the shore), er ist nach Hause geeilt (he has hastened home). Such verbs are principially eilen, reisen (to travel), reiten (to ride), springen, schwimmen. The verbs liegen, sitzen and stehen were formerly, and are in Upper Germany still, inflected with sein.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

Auxiliary Verbs of Tense.

§ 45.

Haben, to have.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. haben, zu haben, to have	Pres. habend, having
Past. gehabt haben, gehabt zu haben, to have had.	Past. gehabt, had.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
Ich habe, I have	Ich habe, I have (I may have)
du haſt, thou hast	du habeſt, thou have
er hat, he has	er habe, he have
wir haben, we have	wir haben, we have
ihr habt, you have	ihr habet, you have
ſie haben, they have.	ſie haben, they have.
PAST.	
Ich hatte, I had	Ich hätte, I had (I might have)
du hatteſt, thou hadst	du hätteſt, thou hadst
er hatte, he had	er hätte, he had
wir hatten, we had	wir hätten, we had
ihr hattet, you had	ihr hättet, you had
ſie hatten, they had.	ſie hätten, they had.

NB. For the *Subjunctive* of the Past Tense a *compound* form is sometimes used (commonly called *Conditional mood*):

Singular.	Plural.
Ich würde haben, I should have	Wir würden haben, we should have
du würdeſt haben, thou wouldst have	ihr würdet haben, you would have
er würde haben, he would have.	ſie würden haben, they would have.

Indicative.			*Subjunctive.*		
PRESENT PERFECT.					
Ich habe gehabt,		I have had	Ich habe gehabt,		I have had (I may have had)
du haſt	„	thou hast „	du habeſt	„	thou have had
er hat	„	he has „	er habe	„	he have „
wir haben	„	we have „	wir haben	„	we have „
ihr habt	„	you have „	ihr habet	„	you have „
ſie haben	„	they have „	ſie haben	„	they have „
PAST PERFECT.					
Ich hatte gehabt,		I had had	Ich hätte gehabt,		I had had
du hatteſt	„	thou hadst „	du hätteſt	„	thou hadst „
er hatte	„	he had „	er hätte	„	he had „
wir hatten	„	we had „	wir hätten	„	we had „
ihr hattet	„	you had „	ihr hättet	„	you had „
ſie hatten	„	they had „	ſie hätten	„	they had „

NB. The *compound* form for the *Subjunctive* (also called *Past Conditional*) is:

Ich würde gehabt haben,		I should have had
du würdeſt	"	thou wouldst "
er würde	"	he would "
wir würden	"	we should "
ihr würdet	"	you would "
ſie würden	"	they would "

Indicative. *Subjunctive.*

FUTURE.

Indicative			Subjunctive		
Ich werde haben,		I shall have	Ich werde haben,		I may have
du wirſt	"	thou wilt "	du werdeſt	"	thou mayst "
er wird	"	he will "	er werde	"	he may "
wir werden	"	we shall "	wir werden	"	we may "
ihr werdet	"	you will "	ihr werdet	"	you may "
ſie werden	"	they will "	ſie werden	"	they may "

FUTURE PERFECT.

(Seldom used.)

Indicative	Subjunctive
Ich werde gehabt haben, I shall have had	Ich werde gehabt haben, I may have had
du wirſt gehabt haben, thou wilt have had	du werdeſt gehabt haben, thou mayst have had
&c. &c.	&c. &c.

Imperative.

Sing. 2d pers. habe, have	3d pers. habe er, he ought to have
Plur. " " habet (habt) have	" haben ſie, they ought to have.

§ 46.

Sein, to be.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. ſein, zu ſein, to be	Pres. ſeiend, being
Past. geweſen ſein, geweſen zu ſein, to have been	Past. geweſen, been.

Indicative. *Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

Indicative	Subjunctive
Ich bin, I am	Ich ſei, I be
du biſt, thou art	du ſeieſt, thou be
er iſt, he is	er ſei, he be

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
wir sind, we are	wir seien, we be
ihr seid, you are	ihr seiet, you be
sie sind, they are.	sie seien, they be.

PAST.

Ich war, I was	Ich wäre, I were
du warst, thou wast	du wärest, thou wert
er war, he was	er wäre, he were
wir waren, we were	wir wären, we were
ihr wart, you were	ihr wäret, you were
sie waren, they were.	sie wären, they were.

NB. The *compound* form for the *Subjunctive* is:

Singular.			Plural.		
Ich würde sein,		I should be	wir würden sein,		we would be
du würdest	"	thou wouldst be	ihr würdet	"	you would "
er würde	"	he would be	sie würden	"	they would "

Indicative.			*Subjunctive.*		
		PRESENT PERFECT.			
Ich bin gewesen,		I have been	Ich sei gewesen,		I have been
du bist	"	thou hast "	du seiest	"	thou have "
er ist	"	he has "	er sei	"	he have "
wir sind	"	we have "	wir seien	"	we have "
ihr seid	"	you have "	ihr seiet	"	you have "
sie sind	"	they have "	sie seien	"	they have "

PAST PERFECT.

Ich war gewesen,		I had been	Ich wäre gewesen,		I had been
du warst	"	thou hadst "	du wärest	"	thou hadst "
er war	"	he had "	er wäre	"	he had "
wir waren	"	we had "	wir wären	"	we had "
ihr wart	"	you had "	ihr wäret	"	you had "
sie waren	"	they had "	sie wären	"	they had "

NB. The *compound* form for the *Subjunctive* is:

Ich würde gewesen sein, I should have been
du würdest " thou wouldst "
&c. &c.

FUTURE.

Indicative.		*Subjunctive.*	
Ich werde ſein,	I shall be	Ich werde ſein,	I may be
du wirſt "	thou wilt "	du werdeſt "	thou mayst "
er wird "	he will "	er werde "	he may "
wir werden "	we shall "	wir werden "	we may "
ihr werdet "	you will "	ihr werdet "	you may "
ſie werden "	they will "	ſie werden "	they may "

FUTURE PERFECT.
(Seldom used.)

Ich werde geweſen ſein, I shall have been	Ich werde geweſen ſein, I may have been
du wirſt geweſen ſein, thou wilt have been	du werdeſt geweſen ſein, thou mayst have been
etc. etc.	etc. etc.

Imperative.

Sing. 2d pers.	ſei, be	3rd pers.	ſei er, let him be
Plur. "	ſeid, be.	"	ſeien ſie, let them be.

§ 47.

Werden, to become, to get, to be etc.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. werden, zu werden, to become	Pres. werdend, becoming
Past. geworden ſein, geworden zu ſein, to have become.	Past. geworden, become.

PRESENT.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
Ich werde, I become	Ich werde, I become
du wirſt, thou becomest	du werdeſt, thou become
er wird, he becomes	er werde, he become
wir werden, we become	wir werden, we become
ihr werdet, you become	ihr werdet, you become
ſie werden, they become.	ſie werden, they become.

PAST.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
Ich wurde*), I became	Ich würde, I became
du wurdeſt, thou becamest	du würdeſt, thou becamest
er wurde, he became	er würde, he became
wir wurden, we became	wir würden, we became
ihr wurdet, you became	ihr würdet, you became
ſie wurden, they became.	ſie würden, they became.

*) In poetical and refined style the *Singular* of the *Past Indicative* is often formed: ich ward, du wardſt, er ward.

NB. The *compound* form for the *Subjunctive* ich würde werden, I should become, is less used in this verb than in others.

PRESENT PERFECT.

Indicative.		*Subjunctive.*	
Ich bin geworden,	I have become	Ich ſei geworden,	I have become
du biſt "	thou haſt "	du ſeieſt "	thou have "
er iſt "	he has "	er ſei "	he have "
wir ſind "	we have "	wir ſeien "	we have "
ihr ſeid "	you have "	ihr ſeiet "	you have "
ſie ſind "	they have "	ſie ſeien "	they have "

PAST PERFECT.

Ich war geworden,	I had become	Ich wäre geworden,	I had become
du warſt "	thou hadst "	du wäreſt "	thou hadst
er war "	he had "	er wäre "	he had "
wir waren "	we had "	wir wären "	we had "
ihr wart "	you had "	ihr wäret "	you had "
ſie waren "	they had "	ſie wären "	they had "

NB. The compound form for the *Subjunctive* is:
ich würde geworden ſein, I should have become
du würdeſt " " thou wouldst " "
etc. etc.

FUTURE.

Indicative.		*Subjunctive.*	
Ich werde werden,	I shall become	Ich werde werden,	I may become
du wirſt "	thou wilt "	du werdeſt "	thou mayst
er wird "	he will "	er werde "	he may "
wir werden "	we shall "	wir werden "	we may "
ihr werdet "	you will "	ihr werdet "	you may "
ſie werden "	they will "	ſie werden "	they may "

FUTURE PERFECT.

(Seldom used.)

Ich werde geworden ſein, I shall have become	Ich werde geworden ſein, I may have become
du wirſt geworden ſein, thou wilt have become	du werdeſt geworden ſein, thou mayst have become
etc.	etc.

Imperative.

Sing. 2d pers. werde, become 3rd p. werde er, let him become
Plur. " werdet, become " werden ſie, let them become.

§ 48.

Remarks.

The subjunctive of the German will, according to circumstances, require different versions in English, and we have here given such versions as will, in most cases, come nearest the meaning of the original. The German subjunctive has, as the paradigms show, not always a different form from the indicative. It had in Gothic and Old High German; but some of these differences have gradually disappeared. This giving up of distinct forms for the two moods has been carried on to a much greater extent in English, where, except in the verb *to be*, we have no special subjunctive forms left but for the *second* and *third* person *singular* in the *present* tense: "I charge thee, that thou *attend* me." (Shakespeare, Tempest). "Some heavenly power *guide* us out of this fearful country". (The same). And of these the second person (thou) is now very rarely used.

True, in school grammars we generally find something called *Subjunctive*, which is however nothing else than the indicative with the conjunction *if*. This can neither philosophically nor grammatically be justified. Not philosophically, because, though a conjunction may *require* a certain mood, it can never make a given form this or that mood; and not grammatically, because the conjunction *if* is often used, when nothing but an indicative is correct, while other conjunctions may be followed by the subjunctive, or the subjunctive even be used without any conjunction, as in the seond example given above. Take the following sentences: If it has thundered, it must also have lightened. If you look at the sun, it hurts your eye. If the tube is not tight, the gas will escape. Here is no uncertainty or bare possibility spoken of, least of all anything merely assumed or imagined. These sentences express decided certainties depending on positive conditions, and *has*, *look* and *is* are here decidedly forms of the indicative mood. On the other hand we have genuine subjunctive forms in the following examples, where an *if* would be entirely out of place: "The Lord *make* his face shine upon thee." (Numb. 6,25.) "Have great care, that I *be* not found a talker." (Shakespeare, King Henry VIII.) "Is it fit this soldier *keep* his oath?" (The same, Henry V.) "Ere yet this day is ended, will I demand of him, that he *do* save his good name from the world." (Coleridge, Piccolomini.) "For so the rook *were* brought into the field, and she *were* lost." (E. Frothingham, Nathan the Wise.) Nor does the use of *if* make the real subjunctive superfluous. In the sentence: "Or can we, if we *be* so minded and sustained by the requisite authority, substitute a new order of things?" (H. F. Harrington, lecture.) the subjunctive *be* expresses an uncertainty and faint possibility, while *if we are* would indicate an assurance which the speaker evidently does not entertain.

But such genuine subjunctives, formed in the verb itself, are now rare in English, and we must in many cases render German subjunctive forms by English *auxiliary verbs* of mood, as: ich helfe ihm, damit er früher fertig w e r d e (I help him, that he *may* get done sooner), and sometimes by another tense, as: ich hörte, daß er krank s e i (I heard that he *was* sick).

§ 49.

Auxiliaries of Mood.

1. **Können**, to be able to.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. können, zu können, to be able to.	**Pres. könnend, being able.**

Past. gekonnt haben, gekonnt zu haben, to have been able to. Past. gekonnt, been able.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
Ich kann, I can	Ich könne, I be able
du kannst, thou canst	du könnest, thou be able
er kann, he can	er könne, he be able
wir können, we can	wir können, we be able
ihr könnt, you can	ihr könnet, you be able
sie können, they can.	sie können, they be able.
PAST.	
Ich konnte, I could	Ich könnte, I could
du konntest, thou couldst	du könntest, thou couldst
er konnte, he could	er könnte, he could
wir konnten, we could	wir könnten, we could
ihr konntet, you could	ihr könntet, you could
sie konnten, they could.	sie könnten, they could.

NB. The *compound* tenses see below, p. 49.

2. **Dürfen,** to be permitted to, (to dare).

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. dürfen, zu dürfen, to be permitted to	Pres. dürfend, being permitted to
Past. gedurft haben, gedurft zu haben, to have been permitted to	Past. gedurft, been permitted to.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
Ich darf, I am permitted to	Ich dürfe, I be permitted to
du darfst, thou art "	du dürfest, thou be "
er darf, he is "	er dürfe, he be "
wir dürfen, we are "	wir dürfen, we be "
ihr dürft, you are "	ihr dürfet, you be "
sie dürfen, they are "	sie dürfen. they be "
PAST.	
Ich durfte, I was permitted to	Ich dürfte, I were permitted to
du durftest, thou wast "	du dürftest, thou wert "
er durfte, he was "	er dürfte, he were "
wir durften, we were "	wir dürften, we were "
ihr durftet, you were "	ihr dürftet, you were "
sie durften, they were "	sie dürften, they were "

3. **Mögen**, to like, to be inclined to.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. mögen, zu mögen, to like	Pres. mögend, liking
Past. gemocht haben, gemocht zu haben, to have liked.	Past. gemocht, liked.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
Ich mag, I may	Ich möge, I may
du magst, thou mayst	du mögest, thou mayst
er mag, he may	er möge, he may
wir mögen, we may	wir mögen, we may
ihr mögt, you may	ihr möget, you may
sie mögen, they may.	sie mögen, they may.
PAST.	
Ich mochte, I liked to	Ich möchte, I might
du mochtest, thou likedst to	du möchtest, thou mightst
er mochte, he liked "	er möchte, he might
wir mochten, we liked "	wir möchten, we might
ihr mochtet, you liked "	ihr möchtet, you might
sie mochten, they liked "	sie möchten, they might.

4. **Müssen**, to be compelled to.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. müssen, zu müssen, to be compelled to	Pres. müssend, being compelled to
Past. gemußt haben, gemußt zu haben, to have been compelled to.	Past. gemußt, been compelled to.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
Ich muß, I must	Ich müsse, I be compelled to
du mußt, thou must	du müssest, thou be "
er muß, he must	er müsse, he be "
wir müssen, we must	wir müssen, we be "
ihr müßt, you must	ihr müsset, you be "
sie müssen, they must	sie müssen, they be "
PAST.	
Ich mußte, I had to	Ich müßte, I had to
du mußtest, thou hadst "	du müßtest, thou hadst "
er mußte, he had "	er müßte, he had "

wir mußten, we had to	wir müßten, we had to
ihr mußtet, you had "	ihr müßtet, you had "
sie mußten, they had "	sie müßten, they had "

5. Sollen, to be obliged to.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. sollen, zu sollen, to be obliged to	Pres. sollend, being obliged to
Past. gesollt haben, gesollt zu haben, to have been obliged to.	Past. gesollt, been obliged to.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
Ich soll, I shall	Ich solle, I be obliged to
du sollst, thou shalt	du sollest, thou be "
er soll, he shall	er solle, he be "
wir sollen, we shall	wir sollen, we be "
ihr sollt, you shall	ihr sollet, you be "
sie sollen, they shall.	sie sollen, they be "
PAST.	
Ich sollte, I was to	Ich sollte, I were to &c. (like the Indicative.)
du solltest, thou wast "	
er sollte, he was "	
wir sollten, we were "	
ihr solltet, you were "	
sie sollten, they were "	

6. Wollen, to be willing to, to wish.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. wollen, zu wollen, to wish	Pres. wollend, willing, wishing
Past. gewollt haben, gewollt zu haben, to have wished.	Past. gewollt, wished.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
Ich will, I will	Ich wolle, I be willing
du willst, thou wilt	du wollest, thou be "
er will, he will	er wolle, he be "
wir wollen, we will	wir wollen, we be "
ihr wollt, you will	ihr wollet, you be "
sie wollen, they will.	sie wollen, they be "

PAST.

Ich wollte, I wished	Ich wollte, I would &c.
du wollteſt, thou wishedst	(like the Indicative.)
er wollte, he wished	
wir wollten, we wished	
ihr wolltet, you wished	
ſie wollten, they wished.	

COMPOUND TENSES.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*	
		PERFECT.
Ich habe, I have	Ich habe, I have	gekonnt or können, been able
du haſt, thou hast	du habeſt, thou have	gedurft " dürfen, " permitted
er hat, he has	er habe, he have	gemocht " mögen, " inclined
wir haben, we have	wir haben, we have	gemußt " müſſen, " compelled
ihr habt, you have	ihr habet, you have	geſollt " ſollen, " obliged
ſie haben, they have	ſie haben, they have	gewollt " wollen, " willing.
		PAST PERFECT.
Ich hatte, I had	Ich hätte, I had	gekonnt or können, been able
du hatteſt, thou hadst	du hätteſt, thou hadst	gedurft " dürfen, " permitted
er hatte, he had	er hätte, he had	gemocht " mögen, " inclined
wir hatten, we had	wir hätten, we had	gemußt " müſſen, " compelled
ihr hattet, you had	ihr hättet, you had	geſollt " ſollen, " obliged
ſie hatten, they had	ſie hätten, they had	gewollt " wollen, " willing.
		FUTURE.
Ich werde, I shall	Ich werde, I may	können, be able
du wirſt, thou wilt	du werdeſt, thou mayst	dürfen, " permitted
er wird, he will	er werde, he may	mögen, " inclined
wir werden, we shall	wir werden, we may	müſſen, " compelled
ihr werdet, you will	ihr werdet, you may	ſollen, " obliged
ſie werden, they will	ſie werden, they may	wollen, " willing.
		FUTURE PERFECT.
Ich werde, I shall	Ich werde, I may	gekonnt haben, have been able
du wirſt, thou wilt	du werdeſt, thou mayst	gedurft " " " permitted
er wird, he will	er werde, he may	gemocht " " " inclined
wir werden, we shall	wir werden, we may	gemußt " " " compelled
ihr werdet, you will	ihr werdet, you may	geſollt " " " obliged
ſie werden, they will	ſie werden, they may	gewollt " " " willing.

§ 50.

Remarks.

1. The English language, having neither an infinitive nor a participle for these verbs, cannot form any compound tenses of them; but the German language, having those parts, can form these tenses. How they are to be rendered, has been shown in the paradigms, but the student must not expect, that the versions given here will answer in all cases. The auxiliaries of mood, in both languages, have such a wide and undefined field of meaning, that any form of them, used in either language, will, according to the context, require very different versions in the other.

A compound form for the past subjunctive with würde is not used in these verbs; nor do they, by their meaning, admit of an imperative.*)

2. When the present perfect, past perfect or future perfect of an auxiliary of mood is to be combined with the infinitive of some other verb, the *infinitive* of the auxiliary is used instead of the past participle; thus, *I have been compelled to go* is not ich habe gehen gemußt, but ich habe gehen **müssen**; in the same way we must say er hatte kommen wollen (he had intended to come), er wird haben bleiben dürfen (he will have been allowed to stay).**)

3. The English forms of expression *I should have*, or *I would, could, might, must have*, when auxiliary to another verb, are in German to be rendered by ich **hätte** – – – **sollen**, ich hätte – – – wollen, können, mögen, müssen, as: du hättest das sehen sollen, (you should [ought to] have seen that), er hätte kommen können (he could have come).

4. The auxiliaries of mood combine with the *infinitive without* the preposition **zu**; we say ich wünsche zu gehen (I wish to go), but ich will gehen (I will go); ich kann lesen (I can read), &c. Some other verbs assume under the same circumstances the character of auxiliaries of mood, i. e. they combine with the infinitive without zu. These verbs are: lassen (to let, to cause or order something to be done [the French *faire* before an infinitive]), sehen (to see), hören (to hear), fühlen (to feel), helfen (to help), heißen (to bid), machen (to make), lehren (to teach), lernen (to learn), bleiben (to remain), all of which — with the exception of the last three — are used in English in the same way: Ich lasse den Ball fliegen (I let the ball fly); er sah mich durch den Hof gehen (he saw me go through the yard); wir hörten ihn sprechen (we heard him speak); ich fühle das Blut in meiner Hand prickeln (I feel the blood tinkle in my hand); hilf mir diese Bücher ordnen (help me arrange these books); er hieß mich gehen (he bid me go); er machte mich lachen (he made me laugh); ich lehre ihn lesen (I teach him to read); ich lerne zeichnen (I learn to draw); er blieb stehen (he remained standing).

5. These six verbs are called *auxiliaries of mood*, because they

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*) See Note 3, p. 128. **) See Note 4, p. 128.

are used, to indicate forms of thought which, logically, might be expressed by special moods, but for which neither the English nor the German has special forms of conjugation. Both languages, therefore, have to make a frequent use of their auxiliaries of mood.

Sometimes the two languages fully correspond in their application of these verbs: ich kann singen (I can sing), er mag kommen (he may come), ich muß arbeiten (I must work) du sollst nicht stehlen (thou shalt not steal), wir wollen gehen (we will go); but not always. Du darfst das nicht thun is not *you dare not do this*, but *you must not do this*; ich mag das nicht thun is not *I may not do this*, but *I do not like to do this.* The verbs *shall* and *will* are used as auxiliaries of the future *tense*, but sollen and wollen can never be auxiliaries of tense; and similar discrepencies between the two languages could be pointed out in large numbers.

6. To know with certainty, what auxiliary is to be used in any given case, requires a perfect familiarity with the language, but we may, at least, give the following statements as a tolerably sufficient guide for the proper application of these verbs.

Three of the auxiliary verbs of mood indicate *possibility*, the other three *necessity*:

1) können — *natural* possibility: die Taube kann fliegen (the dove can fly), das Wasser kann frieren (water can freeze), der Mensch kann denken (man can think).
2) dürfen — *moral* possibility, depending on *law* or on the will of *another*: Frauen dürfen hier nicht stimmen (women are not allowed to vote here), ich darf spielen (I am permitted to play).
3) mögen — *moral* possibility, depending on the will of the *subject*, especially common in negative sentences: ich mag das nicht thun (I do not like to do this), er mag kein Fleisch essen (he does not like to eat meat), nach Tisch mag ich gerne rauchen (after dinner, I like to smoke).
4) müssen — *natural* necessity: im Winter muß man sich wärmer kleiden als im Sommer (in winter we must dress warmer than in summer), wer auf ehrliche Weise reich werden will, der muß arbeiten und sparen (he who would grow rich by honest means, must work and save).
5) sollen — *moral* necessity, depending on *law* or on the will of *another*: du sollst nicht stehlen (thou shalt not steal), ich soll nach Hause gehen (I am to go home).
6) wollen — *moral* necessity, depending on the will of the *subject*: ich will das kaufen (I want to buy this), er will morgen kommen (he intends to come to-morrow).

7. The first three are also used to express *supposed possibility* (though dürfen only in the past subjunctive): das k a n n, d ü r f t e,

mag wahr sein (this may be true). The other three can express *supposed necessity*; müssen, when the supposition rests on the thought of the *speaker*, and is a *natural* conclusion from given facts; sollen, when it rests on that of some *other* and indefinite person; wollen, when it rests on the assertion of the *subject:* er muß das gethan haben (he must have done this [I must conclude so]); er soll das gethan haben (he is said to have done this); er will das gethan haben (he asserts to have done this).

Können and mögen are sometimes used in the meaning given above for dürfen, thus, *you may go* may be rendered du kannst, darfst or magst gehen. Müssen is often used synonymously with sollen; thus we may say du mußt das nicht thun for du sollst das nicht thun, i. e. it is my (or somebody else's) demand, that you should not do this.)

8. We may then sum up the following as the different meanings of these verbs:

können — to be able, to know how to; ich kann, I can (I may);
dürfen — to be permitted, to have a right to; ich darf, I may;
mögen — to like, to be inclined; ich mag, I like to (I may);
müssen — to be compelled, to be forced; ich muß, I must, I have to;
sollen — to be obliged, to be in duty bound; ich soll, I shall, I am to; ich sollte (past subjunctive), I ought to;
wollen — to be willing, to wish, to intend, to be about to; ich will, I will, I want to, I am going to.

§ 51.

REGULAR VERBS.

The regular verbs are divided in two classes, one of them forming the WEAK, the other the STRONG conjugation. *)

The number of verbs belonging to the weak conjugation is nearly ten times as large as that of the strong. But the latter contains principally those verbs which are most commonly used in daily life.

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*) The terms *strong* and *weak* (stark and schwach) applied to declension and conjugation were introduced by J. Grimm, and are now accepted by all rational and scientific grammarians. The reason for applying these terms was Grimm's observation, made in his researches concerning the history of the German grammar, that there were two decidedly different classes of declension as well as conjugation, the first class having *more power* (strength) to express by a variety of forms the different relations to be expressed by inflection, while the second class has *less power* to accomplish the same object. Hence the former class was called *strong*, the latter *weak*.

Weak Conjugation.

The verbs of this conjugation have the following characteristics:

1. They retain their radical vowel through all their forms unaltered: sagen (to say), ich sage, du sagst, sagte, gesagt.
2. They form the past tense by adding **te** or **ete** to the root: sagen, ich sagte, reden (to speak), ich redete.
3. In the past participle, besides prefixing the augment **ge** (§ 43, 4.), they add **t** or **et** to the root: gesagt, geredet.

The second and third person of the singular and the second of the plural in the present tense, as well as the whole of the past tense and the past participle, have the letter e before st or t, when euphony requires it, as in the verb reden: du redest, er redet, ihr redet, ich redete, geredet. This is necessary in verbs whose root ends in d or t, or in m or n preceded by another consonant, as du redest, er wartet (he waits), ihr athmet (you breathe), ich rechnete (I reckoned). Only when m or n are preceded by h, l or r, this is not necessary, as du zähmst (thou tamest), er zermalmt (he crushes), ich wärmte (I warmed), ihr dehnt (you stretch), gewarnt (warned).

Paradigm of the Weak Conjugation.

§ 52.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. malen, zu malen, to paint	Pres. malend, painting
Past. gemalt haben, gemalt zu haben, to have painted.	Past. gemalt, painted.

Indicative. — *Subjunctive.*

PRESENT.

Indicative	Subjunctive
Ich male, I paint	Ich male, I paint *)
du malst, thou paintst	du malest, thou paint
er malt, he paints	er male, he paint
wir malen, we paint	wir malen, we paint
ihr malt, you paint	ihr malet, you paint
sie malen, they paint.	sie malen, they paint.

PAST.

Indicative	Subjunctive
Ich malte, I painted	Like the indicative.
du maltest, thou paintedst	The *compound* form is:
er malte, he painted	Ich würde malen, I should paint
wir malten, we painted	du würdest „ thou wouldst "
ihr maltet, you painted	&c.
sie malten, they painted.	

*) Compare § 48.

Indicative.		*Subjunctive.*	
PRESENT PERFECT.			
Ich habe gemalt,	I have painted	Ich habe gemalt,	I have painted
du hast „	thou hast "	du habest „	thou have "
er hat „	he has "	er habe „	he have "
wir haben „	we have "	wir haben „	we have "
ihr habt „	you have "	ihr habet „	you have "
sie haben „	they have "	sie haben „	they have "
PAST PERFECT.			
Ich hatte gemalt,	I had painted	Ich hätte gemalt,	I had painted
du hattest „	thou hadst "	du hättest „	thou hadst "
er hatte „	he had "	er hätte „	he had "
wir hatten „	we had "	wir hätten „	we had "
ihr hattet „	you had "	ihr hättet „	you had "
sie hatten „	they had "	sie hätten „	they had "

NB. The *compound* form of the *Subjunctive* is:

Ich würde gemalt haben, I should, would, might have painted
du würdest „ „ thou wouldst, mightst " "
&c. &c.

Indicative.		*Subjunctive.*	
FUTURE.			
Ich werde malen,	I shall paint	Ich werde malen,	I may paint
du wirst „	thou wilt "	du werdest „	thou mayst "
er wird „	he will "	er werde „	he may "
wir werden „	we shall "	wir werden „	we may "
ihr werdet „	you will "	ihr werdet „	you may "
sie werden „	they will "	sie werden „	they may "

FUTURE PERFECT.
(seldom used.)

Ich werde gemalt haben, I shall have painted	Ich werde gemalt haben, I may have painted
du wirst gemalt haben, thou wilt have painted.	du werdest gemalt haben, thou mayst have painted.
&c.	&c.

Imperative.

Sing. 2d pers.	male, paint	3d. p.	male er	let him paint / he ought to paint
Plur. "	malt, paint.	"	malen sie	let them paint / they ought to paint.

§ 53.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. gemalt werden, gemalt zu werden, to be painted	Pres. gemalt werdend, being painted
Past. gemalt worden sein, gemalt worden zu sein, to have been painted.	Past. gemalt worden, been painted.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
Ich werde gemalt, I am being painted	Ich werde gemalt, I be being painted
du wirst gemalt, thou art being painted	du werdest gemalt, thou be being painted
er wird gemalt, he is being painted	er werde gemalt, he be being painted
wir werden gemalt, we are being painted	wir werden gemalt, we be being painted
ihr werdet gemalt, you are being painted	ihr werdet gemalt, you be being painted
sie werden gemalt, they are being painted.	sie werden gemalt, they be being painted.
PAST.	
Ich wurde gemalt, I was being painted	Ich würde gemalt, I were being painted
du wurdest gemalt, thou wast being painted	du würdest gemalt, thou wert being painted
er wurde gemalt, he was being painted	er würde gemalt, he were being painted
wir wurden gemalt, we were being painted	wir würden gemalt, we were being painted
ihr wurdet gemalt, you were being painted	ihr würdet gemalt, you were being painted
sie wurden gemalt, they were being painted.	sie würden gemalt, they were being painted.

NB. The *compound* form for the *Subjunctive* is:

Ich würde gemalt werden, I should be painted
du würdest " " thou wouldst be "
&c. &c.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT PERFECT.	
Ich bin gemalt worden, I have been painted	Ich sei gemalt worden, I have been painted
du bist gemalt worden, thou hast been painted.	du seiest gemalt worden, thou have been painted.
&c.	&c.
PAST PERFECT.	
Ich war gemalt worden, I had been painted	Ich wäre gemalt worden, I had been painted
du warst gemalt worden, thou hadst been painted	du wärest gemalt worden, thou hadst been painted.
&c.	&c.

NB. The *compound* form for the *Subjunctive* is:
Ich würde gemalt worden sein, I should have been painted
du würdest " " " thou wouldst have " "
&c. &c.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
FUTURE.	
Ich werde gemalt werden, I shall be painted	Ich werde gemalt werden, I may be painted
du wirst gemalt werden, thou wilt be painted.	du werdest gemalt werden, thou mayst be painted.
&c.	&c.

FUTURE PERFECT.
(seldom used.)

Indicative. Ich werde gemalt worden sein, I shall have been painted
du wirst gemalt worden sein, thou wilt have been painted.
&c. &c.

Subjunctive. Ich werde gemalt worden sein, I may have been painted
du werdest gemalt worden sein, thou mayst have been painted.
&c. &c.

Imperative.
(hardly ever used.)

Sing. 2d. pers. werde gemalt, be painted — 3d p. werde er gemalt, let him be painted
Plur. " werdet gemalt, be painted. — " werden sie gemalt, let them be painted.
&c. &c.

§ 54.

Remarks.

1. The German language *never* uses the auxiliary ſein for the formation of the passive voice. Nevertheless we often meet the verb ſein in connection with the past participle of a transitive verb, as er iſt geſtraft (he is punished). In all such cases the past participle has lost its verbal character and has assumed that of an adjective; in other words, it does not refer to any *action*, (which is always the case with the passive voice), but to a *condition* or *state* which is the consequence of an action: and the verb ſein serves as genuine copula. The expression er iſt geſtraft is given in the present tense and does not allude to time, act, manner or other circumstances of the punishment, but simply to the present condition of an individual that, at some previous time, has received punishment.

2. The phrase das Buch **wird** gebunden (the book is being bound), is only another form for the phrase jemand bindet das Buch (somebody is binding the book); the act of binding is spoken of, and as a present act, since wird is the present tense. But the phrase das Buch **iſt** gebunden makes no allusion to the act of binding, but simply indicates a condition, a quality of the book; as a book may be either old or new, so it may be either bound or in pamphlet form. In the same way, das Buch **wurde** gebunden refers to the act of binding, and since wurde is the past tense, it expresses that the binding was going on, at the time spoken of, while das Buch **war** gebunden, speaks of a book which, at the time spoken of, was a bound book.

3. It is plain from the foregoing that a phrase like iſt gebunden may sometimes be equivalent to iſt gebunden worden (has been bound), and war gebunden equivalent to war gebunden worden (had been bound), since the state expressed by iſt gebunden is the consequence of a previous act expressed by iſt gebunden worden.

4. The form of expression *is being done*, which we used in the above example *the book is being bound*, is condemned by some, and defended by other English writers An investigation of its propriety or impropriety would here be out of place. We used it for want of a better one. The fact is, that, as prominent English grammarians acknowledge, the English language in its present state, lacks a distinctive passive voice, and that the German has, in this regard, an advantage over it, as the above examples show. However objectionable the phrase *is being done* may be in practical use, still the scholar will do well to apply it here, in order to understand more fully the decided difference between expressions like wird gebunden and iſt gebunden.

5. To decide whether the verb *to be* in an English sentence, if connected with the past participle of a transitive verb, is to be

translated by sein or werden, we have simply to change the passive to an active form of expression. If then the same tense as in the passive sentence answers in the active, we have actually the passive voice and require werden; if, however, the active sentence requires another tense than the passive, we must regard the past participle as an adjective and use sein. Instead of *he is often blamed by his teacher* we can say *his teacher often blames him*. Now, as *is blamed* and *blames* are both present tenses, the form is passive voice, and we translate er **wird** oft von seinem Lehrer getadelt. Thus *this house was sold yesterday* can be changed to *they sold this house yesterday*, where *was sold* as well as *sold* are past tenses, hence we translate, dieses Haus **wurde** gestern verkauft. But the sentence *this chair is broken* cannot correctly be changed to *somebody breaks this chair*, but must be *somebody broke* or *has broken the chair*, the past or perfect tense instead of the present, (for *is broken* is equivalent to *has been broken*). This shows that *broken* is here a qualifying adjective, and we must translate: dieser Stuhl **ist** zerbrochen. Thus, if the sentence *he was forsaken by his friends* is meant to say *his friends were forsaking him*, we have in both cases the past tense and therefore translate er **wurde** von seinen Freunden verlassen, but if it is meant to say *his friends had forsaken him*, we have past perfect for past tense and translate er **war** von seinen Freunden verlassen.

6. This decided difference in meaning between the auxiliaries sein and werden in connection with the past participle of a transitive verb takes place, however in such verbs only, as express a concrete action, the consequences of which will, or may at least, be still perceptible, after the action has ceased, as in the examples given above. But there is no practical difference between our saying of a man, er wird geachtet and er ist geachtet (he is esteemed), for as soon as people cease to esteem him, he also ceases to be esteemed. This is the case with all verbs which express, not a concrete action, but a sentiment, as love, esteem, hatred, contempt etc.

§ 55.

Strong Conjugation.

The verbs of this conjugation have the following characteristics:

1. They form the different parts of the verb not only by terminations, but also by means of the "*Ablaut*", i. e. by changing the radical vowel to another pure vowel.
2. Their past tense has always a different vowel from that of the infinitive; the first person singular adds in the indicative nothing to the root (but in the subjunctive e): singen (to sing), ich sang, ich sänge; fallen (to fall), ich fiel, ich fiele; fliegen (to fly), ich flog, ich flöge.

3. The past participle, besides prefixing the augment **ge** (v. § 43, 4.) adds **en** to the root and takes a) in some verbs again the radical vowel of the infinitive: geben (to give), ich gab, gegeben; tragen (to bear), ich trug, getragen; b) in some, the same vowel as in the past tense: reiten (to ride), ich ritt, geritten; fliegen, ich flog, geflogen; c) in some, a vowel differing from that of the infinitive as well as from that of the past tense: singen, ich sang, gesungen; sterben (to die), ich starb, gestorben.
4. Most verbs of this conjugation which have the radical vowel **e**, take in the second and third person singular of the present indicative, and in the second person singular of the imperative the Ablaut **i** or **ie**: stechen (to sting), du stichst, er sticht, stich; sehen (to see), du siehst, er sieht, sieh.
   The imperative singular of these verbs takes no termination: gieb, stich. All other verbs (strong as well as weak) take the termination **e**: schreibe (write), trage (bear), which termination may however be dropped and indicated by an apostrophe as schreib', trag'.
5. Most of those which have one of the vowels a, o or au as radical vowel, take the Umlaut in the second and third person singular of the present indicative: schlagen (to beat), du schlägst, er schlägt; stoßen (to thrust), du stößest, er stößt; saufen (to drink), du säufst, er säuft.
   Only two strong verbs have the radical vowel o, stoßen and kommen (to come). The forms kommst and kommt are more common than kömmst and kömmt. Only two strong verbs have the radical vowel u, rufen (to call) and thun (to do), neither of which takes the Umlaut.
6. All those which take in the past tense a, o or u as Ablaut, take the Umlaut in the subjunctive mood of the past tense: ich gab (I gave), ich gäbe; ich flog (I flew), ich flöge; ich trug (I bore), ich trüge.

§ 56.

Examples of the Strong Conjugation.

In § 57 a complete list is given of *all* the simple verbs of the strong conjugation, with their principal parts, arranged in classes and divisions. To show, how they are to be conjugated, we will here give, in one example from each class and division, those parts, in which they either must or may differ from the weak verbs, i. e. the present indicative, past indicative and subjunctive, imperative and past participle. The present participle and present subjunctive as well as all compound tenses are formed in the same way as in weak verbs. The plural of the past indicative as well as subjunctive retains the vowel of the singular.

PRESENT INDICATIVE.

Class.	Division.	Sing. 1st pers.	2d pers.	3d pers.	Plur. 1st pers.	2d pers.	3d pers.
		ich	du	er	wir	ihr	ſie
I.	1.	falle	fällſt	fällt	fallen	fallt	fallen
"	2.	grabe	gräbſt	gräbt	graben	grabt	graben
II.	1.	gebe	giebſt	giebt	geben	gebt	geben
"	2.	helfe	hilfſt	hilft	helfen	helft	helfen
"	3.	hebe	hebſt	hebt	heben	hebt	heben
III.	1.	liege	liegſt	liegt	liegen	liegt	liegen
"	2.	ſinne	ſinnſt	ſinnt	ſinnen	ſinnt	ſinnen
"	3.	binde	bindeſt	bindet	binden	bindet	binden
"	4.	biege	biegſt	biegt	biegen	biegt	biegen
IV.	1.	greife	greifſt	greift	greifen	greift	greifen
"	2.	bleibe	bleibſt	bleibt	bleiben	bleibt	bleiben
V.		ſchwöre	ſchwörſt	ſchwört	ſchwören	ſchwört	ſchwören
Irregular.		brenne	brennſt	brennt	brennen	brennt	brennen
	"	gehe	gehſt	geht	gehen	geht	gehen
	"	ſtehe	ſtehſt	ſteht	ſtehen	ſteht	ſtehen
	"	thue	thuſt	thut	thun	thut	thun
	"	weiß	weißt	weiß	wiſſen	wißt	wiſſen.

Class.	Division.	PAST INDICATIVE. Sing. 1st pers. ich	2d pers. du	3d pers. er	PAST SUBJUNCTIVE. Sing. 1st pers. ich	2d pers. du	3d pers. er	IMPERATIVE. Sing. 2d pers.	PAST PARTICIPLE.
I.	1.	fiel	fielſt	fiel	fiele	fieleſt	fiele	falle	gefallen
"	2.	grub	grubſt	grub	grübe	grübeſt	grübe	grabe	gegraben
II.	1.	gab	gabſt	gab	gäbe	gäbeſt	gäbe	gieb	gegeben
"	2.	half	halfſt	half	hälfe	hälfeſt	hälfe	hilf	geholfen
"	3.	hob	hobſt	hob	höbe	höbeſt	höbe	hebe	gehoben
III.	1.	lag	lagſt	lag	läge	lägeſt	läge	liege	gelegen
"	2.	ſann	ſannſt	ſann	ſänne	ſänneſt	ſänne	ſinne	geſonnen
"	3.	band	bandſt	band	bände	bändeſt	bände	binde	gebunden
"	4.	bog	bogſt	bog	böge	bögeſt	böge	biege	gebogen
IV.	1.	griff	griffſt	griff	griffe	griffeſt	griffe	greife	gegriffen
"	2.	blieb	bliebſt	blieb	bliebe	bliebeſt	bliebe	bleibe	geblieben
V.		ſchwur	ſchwurſt	ſchwur	ſchwüre	ſchwüreſt	ſchwüre	ſchwöre	geſchworen
Irregular.		brannte	brannteſt	brannte	brennte	brennteſt	brennte	brenne	gebrannt
"		ging	gingſt	ging	ginge	gingeſt	ginge	gehe	gegangen
"		ſtand	ſtandſt	ſtand	ſtände	ſtändeſt	ſtände	ſtehe	geſtanden
"		that	thatſt	that	thäte	thäteſt	thäte	thue	gethan
"		wußte	wußteſt	wußte	wüßte	wüßteſt	wüßte	wiſſe	gewußt.

§ 57.

Classification of Strong Verbs.

The strong verbs may be classified in different ways; the most practical classification is that based upon the radical vowel of the infinitive.

Below the infinitive we give the second and third person singular of the present indicative and the second person singular of the imperative; below the past indicative, the past subjunctive, if these parts change the radical vowel of the infinitive or of the past indicative. A dash (—) indicates, that the part marked by it is formed regularly without change of the vowel.

FIRST CLASS.

INFINITIVE a.

1st DIVISION: Past T. i (ie), Past Part. a.

Infinitive.	*Past T.*	*Past Participle.*
Blaſen, to blow bläſeſt, bläſt; —	blies —	geblaſen.
braten, to roast (intrans.) brätſt (or —), brät[1] (—); —	briet (or —) —	gebraten.
fallen, to fall fällſt, fällt; —	fiel —	gefallen.
fangen, to catch fängſt, fängt; —	fing —	gefangen.
halten, to hold hältſt, hält; —	hielt —	gehalten.
hangen, to hang (intrans.) hängſt, hängt; —	hing —	gehangen.
laſſen, to let läſſeſt (läßt), läßt; laß (—)	ließ —	gelaſſen.
rathen, to advise räthſt, räth; —	rieth —	gerathen.
ſchlafen, to sleep ſchläfſt, ſchläft; —	ſchlief —	geſchlafen.
*) ſtoßen, to push ſtößeſt, ſtößt; —	ſtieß —	geſtoßen.
* rufen, to call —; —; —	rief —	gerufen.
* hauen, to hew —; —; —	hieb (haute) —	gehauen.
* laufen, to run läufſt, läuft; —	lief —	gelaufen.

1 The verbs braten, halten, rathen, gelten, ſchelten, fechten and flechten, whose root terminates in t, do not add another t in the third person.

*) Verbs marked * differ slightly from the verbs among which they are classed.

2d DIVISION: Past T. u, Past Part. a.

Infinitive.	*Past T.*	*Past Participle.*
Backen, to bake (intrans.) bäckst bäckt; —	buk, büke	gebacken.
fahren, to drive (in a carriage) fährst, fährt; —	fuhr, führe	gefahren.
graben, to dig gräbst, gräbt; —	grub, grübe	gegraben.
laden, to load lädst (—), lädt (—); —	lud (—), lüde (—)	geladen.
schaffen, to create[2]) —, —; —	schuf, schüfe	geschaffen.
schlagen, to strike schlägst, schlägt; —	schlug, schlüge	geschlagen.
tragen, to bear trägst, trägt; —	trug, trüge	getragen.
wachsen, to grow wächsest, wächst; —	wuchs, wüchse	gewachsen.
waschen, to wash wäschest, wäscht; —	wusch, wüsche	gewaschen.[3])

SECOND CLASS.

INFINITIVE e.

1st DIVISION: Past T. a, Past Part. e.

Essen, to eat (speaking of man) issest, ißt; iß	aß, äße	* gegessen.
fressen, to eat (speak. of animals) frissest, frißt; friß	fraß, fräße	gefressen.
geben, to give giebst, giebt; gieb	gab, gäbe	gegeben.
genesen, to recover —, —; —	genas, genäse	genesen.
geschehen, to happen (impers. v.) geschieht;	geschah, geschähe	geschehen.
lesen, to read liesest, liest; lies	las, läse	gelesen.
messen, to measure missest, mißt; miß	maß, mäße	gemessen.
sehen, to see siehst, sieht; sieh (siehe)	sah, sähe	gesehen.
treten, to tread trittst, tritt; tritt	trat, träte	getreten.
vergessen, to forget vergissest, vergißt; vergiß	vergaß, vergäße	vergessen.

2) Schaffen (to work) forms all its parts according to the weak conjugation.

3) The verbs mahlen (to grind [corn]), salzen (to salt) and spalten (to split) form the past participle gemahlen, gesalzen, gespalten, but all the other parts by the weak conjugation. Sometimes gefalten is used as past part. of falten (to fold).
The verb fragen (to ask) is weak, the past tense frug being improper according to Grimm.

2d DIVISION: Past T. a, Past Part. o.

Infinitive.	*Past T.*	*Past Participle.*
Befehlen, to command	befahl,	befohlen.
befiehlſt, befiehlt; befiehl	befähle (beföhle)	
bergen, to hide	barg,	geborgen.
birgſt, birgt; birg	bärge	
berſten, to burst	barſt (borſt),	geborſten.
— —, (birſt); birſt	bärſte (börſte)	
brechen, to break	brach,	gebrochen.
brichſt, bricht; brich	bräche	
empfehlen, to recommend	empfahl,	empfohlen.
empfiehlſt empfiehlt; empfiehl	empfähle (empföhle)	
erſchrecken, to be frightened	erſchrak,	erſchrocken.
erſchrickſt, erſchrickt; erſchrick	erſchräke	
gelten, to be worth	galt,	gegolten.
giltſt, gilt; —	gälte	
helfen, to help	half,	geholfen.
hilfſt, hilft; hilf	hälfe (hülfe)	
nehmen, to take	nahm,	genommen.
nimmſt, nimmt; nimm	nähme	
ſchelten, to scold	ſchalt,	geſcholten.
ſchiltſt, ſchilt; ſchilt	ſchälte (ſchölte)	
ſprechen, to speak	ſprach,	geſprochen.
ſprichſt, ſpricht; ſprich	ſpräche	
ſtechen, to sting	ſtach,	geſtochen[4]).
ſtichſt, ſticht; ſtich	ſtäche	
ſtehlen, to steal	ſtahl,	geſtohlen.
ſtiehlſt, ſtiehlt; ſtiehl	ſtähle (ſtöhle)	
ſterben, to die	ſtarb,	geſtorben.
ſtirbſt, ſtirbt; ſtirb	ſtärbe (ſtürbe)	
treffen, to hit	traf,	getroffen.
triffſt trifft; triff	träfe	
verderben, to spoil	verdarb,	verdorben.
verdirbſt, verdirbt; verdirb	verdärbe (verdürbe)	
werben, to woo	warb,	geworben.
wirbſt, wirbt; wirb	wärbe (würbe)	
* werden, to become	ward (wurde)[5]),	geworden.
wirſt, wird; —	würde	
werfen, to throw	warf,	geworfen.
wirfſt, wirft; wirf	wärfe (würfe)	
* gebären, to bear (child)	gebar,	geboren.
gebierſt (—), gebiert (—); gebier (—)	gebäre	

3d DIVISION: Past T. o, Past Part. o.

Bewegen, to induce[6])	bewog,	bewogen
—, —; —	bewöge	
heben, to lift	hob (hub),	gehoben.
—, —; —	höbe (hübe)	

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4) The verb ſtecken (to stick) is weak, and forms like ſtickſt or ſtack are provincial (Low German).

5) The form ward is used in poetical and elegant style, but only in the singular.

6) Bewegen (to move [physically]), and pflegen (to attend to, to nurse), follow the weak conjugation.

Infinitive.	*Past T.*	*Past Participle.*
pflegen, to be in the habit of[6] —, —; —	pflog (—), pflöge (—)	gepflogen.
weben, to weave —, —; —	wob (—), wöbe (—)	gewoben (—).
dreschen, to thrash drischest, drischt; drisch	drosch (drasch, —), drösche (dräsche, —)	gedroschen.
fechten, to fight fichtst (—), ficht (—); ficht (—)	focht, föchte	gefochten.
flechten, to plait flichtst (—), flicht (—); flicht (—)	flocht, flöchte	geflochten.
melken, to milk — (milkst), — (milkt); — (milk)	molk (—), mölke (—)	gemolken.
quellen, to spring forth quillst, quillt; quill	quoll, quölle	gequollen.
scheren, to shear — (schierst), — (schiert); — (schier)	schor, schöre	geschoren.
schmelzen, to melt (intrans.) schmilzest, schmilzt; schmilz	schmolz, schmölze	geschmolzen.
schwellen, to swell (intrans.) schwillst, schwillt; schwill	schwoll, schwölle	geschwollen[7].

THIRD CLASS.

INFINITIVE i (ie).

1st DIVISION: Past T. a, Past P. e.

Bitten, to beg —, —; —	bat, bäte	gebeten.
liegen, to lie (repose) —, —; —	lag, läge	gelegen.
* sitzen, to sit —, —; —	saß, säße	gesessen.

2d DIVISION: Past T. a, Past Part. o.

Beginnen, to begin —, —; —	begann, begänne (begönne)	begonnen.
gewinnen, to win —, —; —	gewann, gewänne (gewönne)	gewonnen.
rinnen, to flow —, —; —	rann, ränne (rönne)	geronnen.
schwimmen, to swim —, —; —	schwamm, schwä(ö)mme	geschwommen
sinnen, to reflect —, —; —	sann, sänne (sönne)	gesonnen.
spinnen, to spin —, —; —	spann, spänne (spönne)	gesponnen.
* kommen, to come —, —; komm	kam, käme	gekommen.

6) See foot-note on p. 64.

7) The verbs beklemmen (to oppress) and verhehlen (to conceal), are weak, the forms beklommen and unverhohlen being now used only as true adjectives.

3d DIVISION: Past T. a, Past Part. u.

Infinitive.	*Past T.*	*Past Participle.*
Binden, to bind	band, bände	gebunden.
dringen, to throng	drang, dränge	gedrungen.
finden, to find	fand, fände	gefunden.
gelingen, to succeed (impers.) es gelingt	gelang, gelänge	gelungen.
klingen, to sound	klang, klänge	geklungen.
ringen, to wring	rang, ränge	gerungen.
ſchlingen, to wind	ſchlang, ſchlänge	geſchlungen.
ſchwinden, to decrease	ſchwand, ſchwände	geſchwunden.
ſchwingen, to swing	ſchwang, ſchwänge	geſchwungen.
ſingen, to sing	ſang, ſänge	geſungen.
ſinken, to sink	ſank, ſänke	geſunken.
ſpringen, to spring	ſprang, ſpränge	geſprungen.
ſtinken, to stink	ſtank, ſtänke	geſtunken.
trinken, to drink	trank, tränke	getrunken.
winden, to wind	wand, wände	gewunden.
zwingen, to force	zwang, zwänge	gezwungen.
*dingen, to hire (as a servant)	—	gedungen.
*ſchinden, to flay	ſchund, ſchünde	geſchunden.

4th DIVISION: Past T. o, Past Part. o.

Glimmen, to glimmer	glomm, glömme	geglommen.
klimmen, to climb	klomm, klömme	geklommen.
biegen, to bend	bog, böge	gebogen.
bieten, to bid	bot, böte	geboten.
fliegen, to fly	flog, flöge	geflogen.

Infinitive.	*Past T*	*Past Participle.*
fliehen, to flee	floh,	geflohen.
—,—;—	flöhe	
fließen, to flow	floß,	geflossen.
—,—;—	flösse	
frieren, to freeze	fror,	gefroren.
—,—;—	fröre	
genießen, to enjoy	genoß,	genossen.
—,—;—	genösse	
gießen, to pour	goß,	gegossen.
—,—;—	gösse	
kriechen, to creep	kroch,	gekrochen.
—,—;—	kröche	
riechen, to smell	roch,	gerochen.
—,—;—	röche	
schieben, to shove	schob,	geschoben.
—,—;—	schöbe	
schießen, to shoot	schoß,	geschossen.
—,—;—	schösse	
schließen, to close	schloß,	geschlossen.
—,—;—	schlösse	
schnieben, to breathe	schnob,	geschnoben.
—,—;—	schnöbe	
sprießen, to sprout	sproß,	gesprossen.
—,—;—	sprösse	
sieden, to boil	sott,	gesotten.
—,—;—	sötte	
stieben, to scatter	stob,	gestoben.
—,—;—	stöbe	
triefen, to drip	troff, (—)	getroffen (—).
—,—;—	tröffe (—)	
verdrießen, to vex	verdroß,	verdrossen.
—,—:—	verdrösse	
verlieren, to lose	verlor,	verloren.
—,—;—	verlöre	
wiegen, to weigh[8])	wog,	gewogen.
—,—;—	wöge	
*ziehen, to draw	zog,	gezogen.
—,—;—	zöge	
*saufen, to drink (speaking of animals)	soff,	gesoffen.
säufst, säuft; —	söffe	
*saugen, to suck	sog,	gesogen.[9])
—,—;—	söge	

FOURTH CLASS.

INFINITIVE **ei**.

1st DIVISION: Past T. **i**, Past Part. **i**.

Befleißen (sich), to apply one's self, (reflex. v.)	befliß	beflissen.

8) wiegen (to rock), follows the weak conjugation.

9) schnauben (to snort), and schrauben (to screw) are better inflected as weak verbs, than with an o in the past tense and participle. Verwirren (to confuse) is a weak verb, the form verworren being only used as an adjective.

Infinitive.	*Past T.*	*Past Participle.*
beißen, to bite	biß	gebiſſen.
bleichen, to lose color	blich	geblichen.
gleichen, to resemble	glich	geglichen.
gleiten, to slide	glitt	geglitten.
greifen, to seize	griff	gegriffen.
kneifen, to pinch	kniff (—)	gekniffen (—).
leiden, to suffer	litt	gelitten.
pfeifen, to whistle	pfiff	gepfiffen.
reißen, to tear	riß	geriſſen.
reiten, to ride (on horse back)	ritt	geritten.
ſchleichen, to crawl	ſchlich	geſchlichen.
ſchleifen, to grind (a knife)[10]	ſchliff	geſchliffen.
ſchleißen, to slit	ſchliß	geſchliſſen.
ſchmeißen, to fling	ſchmiß	geſchmiſſen.
ſchneiden, to cut	ſchnitt	geſchnitten.
ſchreiten, to stride	ſchritt	geſchritten.
ſpleißen, to split	ſpliß	geſpliſſen.
ſtreichen, to stroke	ſtrich	geſtrichen.
ſtreiten, to combat	ſtritt	geſtritten.
weichen, to yield	wich	gewichen.

2d DIVISION: Past T. **ie**, Past Part. **ie**.

Bleiben, to remain	blieb	geblieben.
gedeihen, to prosper	gedieh	gediehen.
leihen, to lend	lieh	geliehen.
meiden, to avoid	mied	gemieden.
preiſen, to praise	pries	geprieſen.
reiben, to rub	rieb	gerieben.
ſcheiden, to part	ſchied	geſchieden.
ſcheinen, to seem, to shine	ſchien	geſchienen.
ſchreiben, to write	ſchrieb	geſchrieben.
ſchreien, to cry	ſchrie	geſchrieen.
ſchweigen, to be silent	ſchwieg	geſchwiegen.
ſpeien, to spit	ſpie	geſpieen.
ſteigen, to rise	ſtieg	geſtiegen.
treiben, to drive	trieb	getrieben.
weiſen, to show	wies	gewieſen.
zeihen, to accuse	zieh	geziehen.
*heißen, to call (or be called)	hieß	geheißen.

10) ſchleifen (to drag) follows the weak conjugation.

FIFTH CLASS.

INFINITIVE ä, ö, ü.

Past T. o, Past Part. o.

Infinitive.	*Past T.*	*Past Participle.*
Gähren, to ferment —,—;—	gohr (—), göhre (—)	gegohren.
ſchwären, to fester —,—;—	ſchwor, ſchwöre	geſchworen.
löſchen[11]), to be extinguished liſcheſt (—), liſcht (—); liſch (—)	loſch, löſche	geloſchen.
ſchwören, to swear —,—;—	ſchwor (ſchwur), ſchwöre (ſchwüre)	geſchworen.
erküren, to choose —,—;—	erkor, erköre	erkoren.
lügen, to lie (to tell a falsehood) —,—;—	log, löge	gelogen.
trügen, to deceive —,—;—	trog, tröge	getrogen.
*erſchallen, to resound —,—;—	erſcholl (—), erſchölle (—)	erſchollen (—). 12)

§ 58.

Remarks.

1. COMPOUND VERBS are inflected like the simple verbs from which they are formed. Thus betragen (to amount to) forms beträgſt, betrug, p. p. betragen, like tragen ; vernehmen (to hear), forms vernimmſt, vernahm, vernommen, like nehmen, &c.

2. Some verbs have in the 2d and 3d person singular of the present indicative and in the second person singular of the imperative, besides the regular form (in ie) an obsolete form in eu which is now used only in poetry; thus bieten has besides bieteſt, bietet, biete the forms beutſt, beut, beut; fliehen besides fliehſt, &c., the forms fleuchſt, fleucht, fleuch. The following verbs of the Third Class, 4th Division, have this peculiarity: fliegen, fliehen, fließen, gießen, kriechen, ſchließen, ſprießen, triefen, verdrießen and ziehen.

3. Some verbs are inflected by the *strong* conjugation, when their meaning is *intransitive*, but by the weak, when it is *transitive*. Thus the following verbs are weak when transitive: braten, backen, erſchrecken, quellen (to soak), ſchmelzen, ſchwellen, bleichen (to bleach), weichen (to soften), ſchweigen, löſchen. The verb verderben is strong, even in the transitive meaning *to spoil*, but weak in the meaning *to corrupt*.

4. From some strong (mostly intransitive) verbs certain *factitive* verbs are formed, i. e. verbs expressing, *to cause* the act indicated by the strong verb. This is done by a change of the radical vowel (by Umlaut or Ablaut); and these derived verbs are *weak*. Such are: fällen (to fell), hängen (to suspend), legen (to lay), ſetzen (to set), ſchwemmen (to take [horses, &c.] into the water), ſenken (to sink), ſprengen (to make spring), tränken (to water [horses, &c.]), ſäugen (to suckle) etc.

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11) More common than the simple verb are the compounds erlöſchen, verlöſchen, auslöſchen, all having the same meaning and formations as the simple verb.

12) rächen (to revenge, wreak) is a weak verb; the forms roch and gerochen are obsolete.

§ 59.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

There are a few verbs which belong neither to the weak nor to the strong conjugation and are therefore irregular.

1. The following verbs combine the characteristic of the strong conjugation, of changing the radical vowel, with that of the weak, of terminating the imperfect in te and the past participle in t, and thus form a *Mixed Conjugation :*

Infinitive.	*Past Ind.*	*Past Subj.*	*Past Participle.*
brennen, to burn	brannte	brennte	gebrannt.
kennen, to know	kannte	kennte	gekannt.
nennen, to name	nannte	nennte	genannt.
rennen, to run	rannte	rennte	gerannt.
senden, to send	sandte	sendete	gesandt.
wenden, to turn	wandte	wendete	gewandt.
bringen, to bring	brachte	brächte	gebracht.
denken, to think	dachte	dächte	gedacht.

Note. Senden and wenden are also inflected as weak verbs.

2. The *auxiliaries of mood* may likewise be said to belong to the mixed conjugation. Their full inflection is given in § 49.

3. The irregularities of the *auxiliaries of tense* are shown in their full inflection in §§ 45, 46, 47.

4. The following verbs are entirely anomalous :

Infinitive.	*Past Ind.*	*Past Subj.*	*Past Participle.*
gehen, to go	ging	ginge	gegangen.
stehen, to stand	stand (stund)	stände (stünde)	gestanden.
thun, to do	that	thäte	gethan.
wissen, to know	wußte	wüßte .	gewußt.

The verb wissen resembles in its conjugation the auxiliaries of mood; its present indicative is ich weiß, du weißt, er weiß, wir wissen, ihr wisset (wißt), sie wissen.

Note. To distinguish the use of kennen and wissen, observe: **kennen** means *to be aquainted with* and has as object either a noun or pronoun, person or thing, as ich kenne ihn (I know him), ich kenne dieses Buch (I know this book) ; **wissen** means *to have a knowledge of* and has as object a fact expressed in a sentence, as ich weiß, daß er krank ist (I know that he is sick), ich weiß, was dieses Buch kostet (I know what this book costs). An ex-

pression like ich weiß das Haus (I know the house), is not in contradiction to this, for it is an elliptic sentence and merely signifies *I know where the house is.*

§ 60.

COMPOUND VERBS.

Compound verbs are either SEPARABLE or INSEPARABLE.

1. SEPARABLE verbs (which always have the main accent on the prefix) separate their prefix from the simple verb in the simple finite forms, i. e. in the Indicative and Subjunctive of the PRESENT and PAST tenses and in the IMPERATIVE. Thus ausgehen (to go out), forms ich gehe aus, ich ging aus, gehe aus! In the infinitives and the participles the component parts are *never* separated, but the augment **ge** of the past participle and the preposition **zu**, when used in the infinitive, are inserted between the prefix and the simple verb: ausgehen, ausgehend, aus**ge**gangen, aus**zu**gehen.

2. INSEPARABLE verbs never separate the prefix from the simple verb. Thus umgeben (to surround), forms ich umgebe, ich umgab, umgieb! The preposition **zu**, when used with the infinitive, stands separate from it: zu umgeben. The augment **ge** is used and prefixed to the whole compound, when the main accent lies on the prefix, as handhaben (to handle), gehandhabt; but when the prefix is unaccented, no augment is used, as umgeben, past part. umgeben, vergehen (to pass away), p. p. vergangen.

3. To ascertain whether a compound verb is separable or not, the following rules are to be observed:

a. If the prefix is a NOUN or ADJECTIVE, the verb is INSEPARABLE (with some exceptions like großthun (to boast), fehlschlagen (to fail), &c., (not often used) and, since the main accent lies on the prefix, the augment ge is used, as wahrsagen (to tell fortunes), ich wahrsage, ich wahrsagte, ich habe gewahrsagt; so handhaben, rechtfertigen (to justify), liebkosen (to caress), &c.

b. If the prefix is a PARTICLE (§ 82.), the accent determines the separability or inseparability. If the main *accent* lies on the *prefix*, the compound is *separable*; but if the *prefix* is *unaccented*, it is *inseparable* (comp. p. 38, b.); hence:

1) SEPARABLE are verbs compounded with ab, an, auf, aus, bei, dar, ein, empor, fort, heim, her, hin, (and their compounds herab, hinauf, einher, umhin, &c.), los, mit, nach, nieder, ob, vor, weg, zu, zurück, zusammen.

2) INSEPARABLE are those with the prefixed syllables be, emp, ent, er, ge, ver, zer, miß, those with the preposition wider, and the verb offenbaren (to reveal), none of which

takes the augment ge (except miß in a few verbs). Thus we have beschreiben (to describe), ich beschreibe, ich beschrieb, ich habe beschrieben, zu beschreiben, imper. beschreibe; ertragen (to endure), ich ertrage, ich ertrug, ich habe ertragen, zu ertragen, imper. ertrage, &c.

3) Sometimes *separable*, sometimes *inseparable* are those compounded with the prepositions durch, hinter, über, um, unter and the adverbs voll and wieder. Such verbs are separable if the main accent lies on the prefix, but inseparable if this is unaccented. Generally — though not always — these prefixes are accented and separable when the meaning of the verb is literal, but unaccented and inseparable when it is figurative.

Examples.

Separable.	*Inseparable.*
dúrchdringen: ich dringe durch, I penetrate (through a crowd, bushes, &c.); ich bin durchgedrungen.	**durchdríngen:** der Schmerz durchdringt ihn, the pain pierces him; ich bin von seiner Güte durchdrungen, I am overcome by his kindness.
hínterbringen: bringe den Stuhl hinter, bring the chair back here; ich habe ihn hintergebracht.	**hinterbríngen:** ich hinterbrachte ihm die Nachricht, I informed him of the news; ich habe sie ihm hinterbracht.
übergehen: er ging zum Feinde über, he deserted to the enemy; er ist übergegangen.	**übergéhen:** ich übergehe diesen Gegenstand, I pass over this subject; ich habe ihn übergangen.
übersetzen: die Feinde setzen über, the enemy is crossing (the river, or the lake); sie sind übergesetzt.	**übersétzen:** ich übersetze dieses Buch, I translate this book; ich habe es übersetzt.
vóllgießen: gieße das Glas voll, fill the tumbler; er hat es vollgegossen.	**vollzíehen:** er vollzog den Beschluß, he executed the decision; er hat ihn vollzogen.
wíederholen: ich hole das Buch wieder, I fetch the book again; ich wünsche es wiederzuholen.*)	**wiederhólen:** wiederhole das, repeat that; ich wünsche, es zu wiederholen.

*) This is not generally treated as a compound verb, but wieder often kept separate, as an adverb, even in the infinitive: wieder holen.

1. If a verb has two prefixes and the first is a seperable one, it retains its separable character. Thus anvertrauen (to confide) forms ich vertraue an, but the augment ge is not used on account of ver: ich habe anvertraut. If, however, the first prefix is an inseparable one, the whole compound is inseparable; thus verabscheuen (to abhor) forms ich verabscheute, p. p. verabscheut.
2. Why a separable prefix is not separated in a dependent sentence, as der Brief, welchen ich abschreibe (the letter, which I copy), will be explained in § 109.

§ 61.

Paradigm of an Inseparable Verb.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. unternehmen, zu unternehmen, to undertake	Pres. unternehmend, undertaking
Past. unternommen haben, unternommen zu haben, to have undertaken.	Past. unternommen, undertaken.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
Ich unternehme, I undertake	Ich unternehme, I undertake
du unternimmst, thou undertakest	du unternehmest, thou undertake
er unternimmt, he undertakes	er unternehme, he undertake
wir unternehmen, we undertake	wir unternehmen, we undertake
ihr unternehmt, you undertake	ihr unternehmet, you undertake
sie unternehmen, they undertake.	sie unternehmen, they undertake.
PAST.	
Ich unternahm, I undertook	Ich unternähme, I should undertake
du unternahmst, thou undertookst	du unternähmest, thou wouldst undertake
er unternahm, he undertook	er unternähme, he would undertake
wir unternahmen, we undertook	wir unternähmen, we should undertake
ihr unternahmt, you undertook	ihr unternähmet, you would undertake
sie unternahmen, they undertook.	sie unternähmen, they would undertake.

Imperative.

Sing. 2d pers. unternimm, undertake — 3d pers. unternehme er, let him undertake
Plur. " unternehmt, undertake. — " unternehmen sie, let them undertake.

The *compound tenses* are formed as in simple verbs: present perfect tense ich habe unternommen, future tense ich werde unternehmen, &c.

§ 62.

Paradigm of a Separable Verb.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. anfangen, anzufangen, to commence	Pres. anfangend, commencing
Past. angefangen haben, angefangen zu haben, to have commenced.	Past. angefangen, commenced.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
Ich fange an, I commence	Ich fange an, I commence
du fängst an, thou commencest	du fangest an, thou commence
er fängt an, he commences	er fange an, he commence
wir fangen an, we commence	wir fangen an, we commence
ihr fangt an, you commence	ihr fanget an, you commence
sie fangen an, they commence.	sie fangen an, they commence.
PAST.	
Ich fing an, I commenced	Ich finge an, I should commence
du fingst an, thou commencedst	du fingest an, thou wouldst "
er fing an, he commenced	er finge an, he would "
wir fingen an, we commenced	wir fingen an, we should "
ihr fingt an, you commenced	ihr finget an, you would "
sie fingen an, they commenced.	sie fingen an, they would "

Imperative.

Sing. 2d p. fange an, commence — 3d p. fange er an, he ought to commence
Plur. " fangt an, commence. — " fangen sie an, they ought to commence.

The *compound* tenses are formed as in simple verbs: Present perfect ich habe angefangen, future tense ich werde anfangen, &c.

§ 63.

REFLEXIVE VERBS.

These add to the regular conjugation of the verb the *accusative* (or sometimes *dative*) of the personal pronoun. The reflexive pronoun of the third person of the Dative and the Accusative in both numbers and all genders, is **sich**.

Paradigm.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. sich schämen, sich zu schämen, to be ashamed	Pres. sich schämend, being ashamed
Past. sich geschämt haben, sich geschämt zu haben, to have been ashamed.	Past. geschämt, (ashamed).

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
Ich schäme mich, I am ashamed	Ich schäme mich, I be ashamed
du schämst dich, thou art "	du schämest dich, thou be "
er schämt sich, he is "	er schäme sich, he be "
wir schämen uns, we are "	wir schämen uns, we be "
ihr schämt euch, you are "	ihr schämet euch, you be "
sie schämen sich, they are "	sie schämen sich, they be "
PAST.	
Ich schämte mich, I was ashamed	Like the indicative.
du schämtest dich, thou wast "	The *compound* form is:
er schämte sich, he was "	ich würde mich schämen, I should be ashamed, &c.
wir schämten uns, we were "	
ihr schämtet euch, you were "	
sie schämten sich, they were "	
PRESENT PERFECT.	
Ich habe mich geschämt, I have been ashamed	Ich habe mich geschämt
du hast dich geschämt, thou hast been ashamed	du habest dich "
er hat sich geschämt, he has been ashamed	er habe sich "
wir haben uns geschämt, we have been ashamed	wir haben uns "
ihr habt euch geschämt, you have been ashamed	ihr habet euch "
sie haben sich geschämt, they have been ashamed	sie haben sich "

Indicative. PAST PERFECT.	*Subjunctive.*
Ich hatte mich geschämt, I had been ashamed	Ich hätte mich geschämt
du hattest dich geschämt, thou hadst been ashamed	du hättest dich 〃
er hatte sich geschämt, he had been ashamed	er hätte sich 〃
wir hatten uns geschämt, we had been ashamed	wir hätten uns 〃
ihr hattet euch geschämt, you had been ashamed	ihr hättet euch 〃
sie hatten sich geschämt, they had been ashamed.	sie hätten sich 〃

The *compound* form of the *Subjunctive* is:

Ich würde mich geschämt haben, I should have been ashamed
du würdest dich 〃 〃 thou wouldst " " "
&c. &c.

Indicative. FUTURE.	*Subjunctive.*
Ich werde mich schämen, I shall be ashamed	Ich werde mich schämen, I may be ashamed
du wirst dich schämen, thou wilt be ashamed	du werdest dich schämen, thou mayst be ashamed
er wird sich schämen, he will be ashamed	er werde sich schämen, he may be ashamed
wir werden uns schämen, we shall be ashamed	wir werden uns schämen, we may be ashamed
ihr werdet euch schämen, you will be ashamed	ihr werdet euch schämen, you may be ashamed
sie werden sich schämen, they will be ashamed.	sie werden sich schämen, they may be ashamed.

FUTURE PERFECT.

(seldom used.)

Ich werde mich geschämt haben, I shall have been ashamed.
&c.

Imperative.

Sing. 2d pers. schäme dich, be ashamed	3d pers. schäme er sich, he ought to be ashamed
Plur. " schämt euch, be ashamed.	" schämen sie sich, they ought to be ashamed.

§ 64.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs are such as are used only in the 3d person singular with the pronoun es, whereby a verbal act or state is expressed, but no special subject indicated.

A. GENUINE IMPERSONAL verbs which can only be used in this way, are those which express phenomena of nature, as es regnet (it rains), es schneit (it snows), es hagelt (it hails), es blitzt (it lightens), es donnert (it thunders), es thaut (it thaws), es friert (it freezes).

Paradigm.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. regnen, zu regnen, to rain	Pres. regnend, raining
Past. geregnet haben, geregnet zu haben, to have rained.	Past. geregnet, rained.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
Es regnet, it rains.	Es regne, it rain.
PAST.	
Es regnete, it rained.	Es regnete, it would rain. NB. *Comp.* form: es würde regnen.
PRESENT PERFECT.	
Es hat geregnet, it has rained.	Es habe geregnet, it have rained.
PAST PERFECT.	
Es hatte geregnet, it had rained.	Es hätte geregnet, it would have rained. NB. *Comp.* form: es würde geregnet haben.
FUTURE.	
Es wird regnen, it will rain.	Es werde regnen, it may rain.
FUTURE PERFECT.*)	
Es wird geregnet haben, it will have rained.	Es werde geregnet haben, it may have rained.

*Imperative.**)

Es regne, let it rain.

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*) The future perfect is seldom and the imperative hardly ever used.

Note. All the verbs of this class belong to the weak conjugation except **frieren** which belongs to the strong, 3d class, 4th division.

B. Some verbs, USUALLY PERSONAL, are used impersonally in certain connections and meanings. Such are:

1. **Verbs used without a logical subject, though this is either understood or receives grammatically another position, as es schlägt sechs (it [i. e. the clock] strikes six); es fehlt an Geld (money is wanting); es geht mir gut (I am well); es giebt hier keine Löwen (there are no lions here).**
2. **Certain intransitive verbs used impersonally in the passive voice, whereby merely a fact is stated without naming the subject, as es wird getanzt (there is some dancing), es wurde gespielt (they were playing), es wurde viel gesprochen und gelacht (there was much talking and laughing).**
3. **Certain intransitive verbs are used reflexively and impersonally, to make the statement general, as es fährt sich gut in diesem Wagen (the riding in this carriage is good), es wohnt sich hier angenehm (it is pleasant to live here).**
4. **Certain verbs are used impersonally with a personal object, either in the accusative or dative, as es hungert mich (I am hungry), es durstete ihn (he was thirsty), es wird dich frieren (you will feel cold); es schwindelte mir (I felt dizzy), es graut ihm (he shudders).**

§ 65.

Verbs conjugated with sein.

It has been stated (§ 44) that some intransitive verbs form their compound (perfect) tenses with the auxiliary **sein**. For such we have the following

Paradigm.

Infinitive.	*Participle.*
Pres. kommen, zu kommen, to come	Pres. kommend, coming
Past. gekommen sein, gekommen zu sein, to have come.	Past. gekommen, come.

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
PRESENT.	
Ich komme, I come	Ich komme, I come
du kommst, thou comest	du kommest, thou come
er kommt, he comes	er komme, he come
wir kommen, we come	wir kommen, we come
ihr kommt, you come	ihr kommet, you come
sie kommen, they come.	sie kommen, they come.
PAST.	
Ich kam, I came	Ich käme, I should come
du kamst, thou camest	du kämest, thou wouldst "
er kam, he came	er käme, he would "

Indicative.	*Subjunctive.*
wir kamen, we came	wir kämen, we should come
ihr kamt, you "	ihr kämet, you would "
ſie kamen, they "	ſie kämen, they would "

NB. *Compound* form: ich würde kommen, &c.

PRESENT PERFECT.

Ich bin gekommen,	I have come		Ich ſei gekommen,	I have come	
du biſt	"	thou haſt "	du ſeieſt	"	thou have "
er iſt	"	he has "	er ſei	"	he have "
wir ſind	"	we have "	wir ſeien	"	we have "
ihr ſeid	"	you have "	ihr ſeiet	"	you have "
ſie ſind	"	they have "	ſie ſeien	"	they have "

PAST PERFECT.

Ich war gekommen,	I had come		Ich wäre gekommen,	I had come	
du warſt	"	thou hadst "	du wäreſt	"	thou hadst
er war	"	he had "	er wäre	"	he had "
wir waren	"	we had "	wir wären	"	we had "
ihr wart	"	you had "	ihr wäret	"	you had "
ſie waren	"	they had "	ſie wären	"	they had "

NB. *Compound* form of the *Subjunctive*:

Ich würde gekommen ſein, I should have come
du würdeſt " " thou wouldst have come
etc. etc.

FUTURE.

Indicative.		*Subjunctive.*	
Ich werde kommen,	I shall come	Ich werde kommen,	I may come
du wirſt "	thou wilt "	du werdeſt "	thou mayst "
etc.	etc.	etc.	etc.

FUTURE PERFECT.

Indicative. Ich werde gekommen ſein, I shall have come
du wirſt " " thou wilt " "
etc. etc.

Subjunctive. Ich werde gekommen ſein, I may have come
du werdeſt " " thou mayst " "
etc. etc.

Imperative.

Sing. 2d pers. komme, come	3d pers. komme er, he ought to come
Plur. " kommt, come.	" kommen ſie, they ought to come.

THIRD CHAPTER.

WORDS INCAPABLE OF INFLECTION.

§ 66.

I. THE ADVERB.

The comparison of Adverbs has been spoken of in § 39. It is plain that only those adverbs can be subject to comparison, which are derived from qualitative adjectives.

Adverbs not expressing a quality, nor derived from adjectives, refer to place, time, degree, &c. as hier (here), dort (there), jetzt (now), bald (soon), ſehr (very), ſo (so), ja (yes), nein (no), &c. Such adverbs are incapable of any change by inflection, and never exert any grammatical influence upon the form or government of the words with which they are combined in speech.

Their meaning and application are to be learned from the dictionary and practical reading. We will here only speak of a few of them which are very commonly used, and are apt, by their various significations, to confuse the student.

Eben — auch, ſelbſt, ſogar.

The German adverb eben and the English adverb *even* NEVER correspond to each other. Eben can nearly always be rendered by *just*, 1. as adv. of time: er iſt eben (ſo eben, eben erſt) angekommen (he has just [just now] arrived); 2. as adv. of intensification: eben der hat es mir geſagt (just he [that very man] has told me so); 3. as adv. of concession: er hat es eben nicht gewußt (he probably did not know it).

The English adverb *even* is, in affirmative sentences, to be rendered by auch, ſelbſt or ſogar: auch dann kann ich dir nicht beiſtimmen (even then I cannot agree with you); ſelbſt (ſogar) ſeine Freunde tadelten ihn (even his friends blamed him). In negative sentences *not even* is rendered by nicht einmal: er traut nicht einmal ſeinem Bruder (he does not even trust his brother).

Erst.

This adverb signifies: 1. *first* (by precedence): erst muß man denken und dann handeln (you must first think and then act); 2 *only* (no more than): ich bin erst zwanzig Jahre alt (I am only twenty years old); es ist erst drei Uhr (it is only three o'clock); 3. *not until* (no sooner than): sie werden erst morgen abreisen (they will not depart until to-morrow); 4. gradation: Sein Vater würde sich erst recht ärgern (his father would be still more angry); wie würdest du dich erst gefreut haben (how much more would you have rejoiced).

Noch, schon, doch.

Each of these three adverbs can sometimes be translated by *yet*, but they are not synonymous.

Noch and schon are both used as adverbs of time; the former indicates *continuation*, connecting with the preceding time, while the latter indicates *beginning*, excluding the preceding time. Er ist noch hier (he is here yet [still]), i. e. he has not left yet; ist er schon hier? (is he here yet [already]) i. e. has he arrived? Doch is never adverb of time, but is often translated by *yet*, when it has more or less the character of a conjunction: ich habe ihn gewarnt und er hat es doch (dennoch) gethan (I warned him, and yet [nevertheless] he did it); nun ist er doch entwischt (now he has escaped after all.)

But these three adverbs have other meanings besides those;

noch signifies: 1. gradation, dieser ist noch größer (this one is still larger); 2. addition, geben Sie mir noch ein Stück (give me another piece); sagen Sie das noch einmal (say that again [once more, another time]). *Not yet* is always noch nicht; ich habe ihn noch nicht gesehen (I have not seen him yet).

schon, 1. in a sense similar to the one above, is also applied to past or future time: er lebte schon im zwölften Jahrhundert (he lived as early as the twelfth century); die Wahl wird schon im nächsten Monat stattfinden (the election will take place as early as the next month); it is further used 2. in the sense of *no doubt*: er wird deinen Auftrag schon besorgen (he will, no doubt, attend to your commission); 3. in the sense *surely* or *certainly*, but with very slight emphasis: so viel kann ich dir schon sagen (so much I can [surely] tell you).

doch is used 1. to emphasize an imperative: gieb mir doch das Buch (pray, give me the book); komm doch her (do come here); 2. in questions, to express hope or expectation: Sie wollen mich doch nicht verlassen? (I hope you will not leave me); du hast doch den Brief geschrieben? (I hope you have written that letter.)

Gern.

This adverb may be translated by *willingly*, *gladly*, *with pleasure*, &c., but in most cases the best translation of it will be made by the verb *to like*: ich gehe nicht gern dahin (I do not like to go there); ich wohne gern am Seeufer (I like to live at the sea shore).

Sehr.

The English *very* can only qualify an adjective or an adverb, and as the German sehr can qualify a verb, we must, in such cases, render it by *very* and some other appropriate adverb: Gestern regnete es sehr (yesterday it rained very heavily); das gefällt mir sehr (that pleases me very much); ich zweifle sehr, ob das wahr ist (I doubt very much if that is true).

II. THE PREPOSITION.

§ 67.

a. Prepositions Governing the Genitive.

Statt or **anstatt**, instead of
während, during;
wegen, on account of, for the sake of
halb, halben or halber, for the sake of, on account of
außerhalb, without, outside of
innerhalb, within, inside of
oberhalb, above
unterhalb, below
kraft, by virtue of
laut, according to
mittels, mittelst or vermittelst, by means of
diesseit, on this side of
jenseit, on that side of
ob, on account of
willen or um — willen, for the sake of
vermöge, by dint of, by means of
ungeachtet, notwithstanding
unweit, unfern, not far from
längs, along
trotz, in spite of
zufolge, according to.

All of these prepositions, with the exception of the rather obsolete ob, are originally nouns or adjectives, for which reason they govern the genitive. The last three, längs, trotz and zufolge, are also used with the dative. Only the first three, statt (anstatt), während and wegen, are often used; the others are more or less rarely met with.

Wegen, ungeachtet and zufolge can be used *before* and *after* the word they govern; in the latter case zufolge is used with the dative; halb (halben, halber) and willen are used only *after* the word they govern; um — willen includes the word it governs between its two parts; all the others are used *before* the word they govern.

When the prepositions wegen and halb &c. are combined with personal pronouns, the latter change the final r to t: meinetwegen, deinethalben. &c.

The expression meinetwegen is frequently used in a sense that is very different from the original meaning, and may, perhaps, be explained as a sort of irony, as it always indicates indifference: er kann es meinetwegen thun (he may do it, for all I care); willst du mit uns gehen? — meinetwegen (will you come with us? I don't care).

§ 68.

b. Prepositions Governing the Dative.

Aus, out of, from
außer, out of, outside of, beside, except
binnen, within
entgegen, toward, against
gegenüber, opposite
gemäß, according to, agreeable to
mit, with
nach, after, to, according to
bei, at, by, with
nächst, zunächst, next to
nebst, with, together with
sammt, together with
seit, since, for
von, of, from, by
zu, to, at, in, for
zuwider, in opposition to, against.

Entgegen, gegenüber and zuwider always stand after the word they govern, gemäß usually stands after it; nach, in the sense *according to*, and zunächst are used either before or after it, the others always precede it.

Remarks and Examples.

Aus, außer, von. When referring to place, aus and von express direction, but außer does not: er wohnt außer der Stadt (he lives out of town); er ging aus dem Hause (he went out of the house; ich komme von meinem Zimmer (I come from my room). **Aus** indicates direction from the interior or midst of something and presupposes the idea of *within*, while **von** expresses *direction from* in the most general sense: Er kam aus dem Hause, aus der Stadt, but er kommt von der Straße, von unten, von seinem Vater (from the street, from below, from his father).

Aus further signifies: 1. origin or motive, aus Erfahrung (from experience), aus Rache (out of revenge); 2. material or composition, dieses Messer ist aus Stahl, der Griff aus Horn gemacht (this knife is made of steel, the handle of horn); dieses Buch besteht aus drei Theilen (this book consists of three parts); der Mensch besteht aus Leib und Geist (man consists of body and mind.)

Von further signifies: 1. temporal beginning, von Tag zu Tag (from day to day), vom Januar bis zum Juli (from January to July); 2. separation and division, frei von Schuld (free of guilt), einer von euch (one of you); 3. origin, er ist von München (he is from Munich), das kommt vom Wetter (this is caused by the weather), dieses Drama ist von Schiller (this drama is by Schiller); 4. material, der Tisch ist von (aus) Holz (the table is of wood), von (aus) Stein (of stone); 5. the same as the genitive: der König von Preußen (the king of Prussia), ein Bürger von diesem Staate (a citizen of this state).

Bei is used to indicate: 1. local nearness, in the state of rest (often like the French *chez*); bei dem Hause ist ein Garten (there is a garden by the house); er war bei mir im Wagen (he was with me in the carriage); ich wohne bei seinem Vater (I live at his father's house); ich war beim (bei dem) Bäcker (I was at the baker's); 2. time, in a general and indefinite manner; bei Tage (by day), bei Nacht (by night), bei Kriegszeiten (in times of war); 3. asseveration, bei meiner Ehre (upon my honor)!

Binnen is used only in a temporal sense: binnen drei Wochen (within three weeks), binnen Jahren (within years).

Nach, zu. Nach expresses: 1. a following, succeeding, either locally, temporally or by rank and order; er kommt nach mir (he comes after [behind] me), das war nach der Revolution (this was after the revolution), der Hauptmann hat die höchste Stelle nach dem Major (the captain has the highest rank after the major): 2. direction to or toward an object (not a person), er geht nach Europa, nach London, nach der Stadt, nach Hause, nach dem Westen (he goes to Europe, to London, to town, home, to the West), especially with the intention of seizing, obtaining (even before personal nouns), nach dem Hute greifen (to reach after [to seize] one's hat), nach dem Arzte schicken (to send for the physician); 3. it is used in the sense of *according to*, nach meiner Meinung (according to my opinion), seiner Aussage nach (according to his statement).

Zu expresses: 1. rest, speaking of cities and places (synonymous with in), der Dom zu Köln (the cathedral at Cologne), Luther war zu Eisleben geboren (Luther was born in Eisleben; in a similar manner: zu Hause sein (to be at home), zu Wasser und zu Land reisen (to travel by water and by land); 2. direction to an object (especially a person), er kam zu mir (he came to me), ich gehe zu deinem Onkel (I go to your uncle); with other objects in certain phrases, as zur (zu der) Schule, zu Bette gehen (to go to school, to bed), zu Felde ziehen (to go to war), zu Boden sinken (to sink to the ground); 3. point or space of time, zu jener Zeit (at that time), zur Zeit der Kreuzzüge (at the time of the crusades);

4. various mental relations, mostly in idiomatic phrases, as zur Rechnung ziehen (to call to account), zum (zu dem) Bettler machen (to reduce to beggary), zum Richter wählen (to elect as a judge).

Special attention must be called to the fact that *to* after verbs of locomotion is before places, generally to be rendered by nach, before persons by zu.

Seit does not only mean *since* but also *since — ago* or *for*: seit gestern, (since yesterday), seit drei Tagen (since three days ago), seit Jahren (for years).

§ 69.

c. Prepositions Governing the Accusative.

durch, through, by	**ohne**, without
für, for	**um**, around, about, at
gegen, toward, to, against	**wider**, against.

Remarks and Examples.

Durch indicates: 1. motion or direction through a body, er ging durch den Wald (he went through the wood), ich sehe durch das Fenster (I look through the window); 2. source and means, er hat mich durch seinen Agenten gemahnt (he reminded me through his agent), er hat durch Großmuth gesiegt (he conquered by generosity).

Für indicates: 1. substitution, compensation and the like, ich erschien für meinen Freund vor Gericht (I appeared before court for my friend), er baute dieses Haus für zehn tausend Dollar (he built this house for ten thousand dollars); 2. favor, benefit, use &c., er starb für sein Vaterland (he died for his country), ich kaufte dieses Buch für meinen Sohn (I bought this book for my son).

Gegen, wider. — Gegen indicates: 1. local direction, das Zimmer liegt gegen Osten (the room lies [looks] to the East), er wandte sich gegen das Haus (he turned toward the house), sie rücken gegen den Feind (they move against the enemy); 2. temporal approach, er wird gegen Mittag ankommen (he will arrive toward noon), gegen das Ende des Jahres (toward the end of the year); 3. figurative direction, inclination &c., in a friendly as well as in a hostile sense, er ist dankbar und gefällig gegen mich (he is grateful and accomodating to me), ich sprach gegen den Antrag (I spoke against the motion). **Wider** indicates direction only in a hostile sense, der Ball flog wider die Wand (the ball flew against the wall), wer nicht für uns ist, der ist wider uns (whoever is not for us, is against us).

Ohne indicates exclusion, deprivation, er ging ohne Erlaubniß fort (he left without permission), ohne dich wäre ich umgekommen (but for you I should have perished).

Um indicates: 1. circular position or motion, wir saßen um den Tisch (we sat around the table), wir wollen um die Stadt gehen (we will walk around the city [outside]); 2. time, a) in approximative statements, um Mittag (about noon), um das Jahr achtzehnhundert (about the year eighteen hundred), b) in connection with hours definitely and exactly, um zwei Uhr (at two o'clock), um halb vier Uhr (at half past three); 3. exchange, ich habe das um zehn Dollar gekauft (I bought this for ten dollars), Aug' um Auge, Zahn um Zahn (eye for eye, tooth for tooth); 4. relation of number with the comparative, um drei Fuß länger (longer by three feet), um fünf Jahre älter (older by five years); 5. loss (in certain phrases), ich wurde um mein Geld gebracht (I was robbed of [lost] my money), er ist ums (um das) Leben gekommen (he has lost his life).

§ 70.

Prepositions Governing the Dative and Accusative.

An, at, on, to
auf, on, upon, to
hinter, behind
in, in, into
neben, beside
über, over, above, across, beyond, concerning
unter, 1. under, below, 2. among
vor, before, in front of, for
zwischen, between.

All these prepositions govern the DATIVE when a being or remaining on or at a place, at a point of time or at an abstract object, and the ACCUSATIVE when motion, direction or tendency to such is expressed.

Remarks and Examples.

An indicates A. with the Dative: nearness to, connection with, or participation in a thing, am Fenster stehen (to stand at the window), an etwas theilnehmen (to participate in something), er starb an der Abzehrung (he died of consumption), ich erkannte ihn an der Stimme (I recognized him by his voice), es war an einem Dienstag (it was on a Tuesday).

B. with the Accusative: motion, direction or approach to something, ich gehe an den Fluß (I go to the river), hänge das Bild an die Wand (hang the picture to [on] the wall), ich schrieb an ihn (I wrote to him), du erinnerst mich an etwas (you remind me of something).

Auf indicates A. with the Dative: a being or moving on the top of, or upon something, der Brief liegt auf dem Tisch (the letter lies on the table), ich spiele auf diesem Piano (I play on this Piano), auf dem Lande wohnen (to live in the country); figuratively: er beharrt auf seinem Willen (he insists upon his will), sei auf der Hut (be on your guard.)

B. with the Accusative: motion or direction to the top of, or upon something, lege das Messer auf den Tisch (lay the knife on the table), er stieg auf den Thurm (he ascended the tower), er zieht auf das Land (he moves into the country), auf die Straße, auf den Markt, auf einen Ball gehen (to go to the street, to the market, to a ball); figuratively: reference to some object, aim and cause, achte auf meine Worte (pay attention to my words), ich verlasse mich auf dich (I rely upon you), er ist stolz auf seinen Titel (he prides himself upon his title), ich gehe auf drei Tage fort (I go away for three days), auf meine Ehre! (upon my honor)!

Hinter indicates A. with the Dative: the position behind or in the rear of something as to place or order, hinter dem Hause ist ein Garten (there is a garden behind the house), figuratively: hinter meinem Rücken (behind my back [slyly]).

B. with the Accusative: motion or direction to the rear of some object, stelle dich hinter mich (place yourself [stand] behind me), lege das Packet hinter die Thüre (lay the bundle behind the door), figuratively: ich bin hinter die Sache gekommen (I came behind the thing, i. e. I found it out), er führte mich hinter das Licht (he led me behind the light, i. e. he deceived me).

In indicates A. with the Dative: a being or remaining in the interior or midst of a thing, er wohnt in der Stadt (he lives in the city), in diesem Hause (in this house), sie liest in einem Buche (she reads in a book), in der Nacht (in the night), im (in dem) Som-

mer (in summer), figuratively: sie leben in Feindschaft (they live in hostility, i. e. are enemies of each other), in Sorgen sein (to be in anxiety).

B. with the Accusative: motion and direction to the midst or interior of a thing, ich gehe in das Zimmer (I go into the room), er hat sich in den Finger geschnitten (he has cut his finger); figuratively: das fällt in die Augen (this strikes the eye), er drang in mich (he urged me).

Neben indicates nearness on the side of and close by some thing, A. with the Dative: Ich saß neben ihm (I sat beside him), das Bild hängt neben dem Spiegel (the picture hangs beside the looking glass.

B. with the Accusative: setze dich neben mich (sit down beside me), er baut einen Laden neben sein Haus (he is building a shop beside his house).

Ueber indicates A. with the Dative: 1. a being or remaining above something, separated from it by some distance, hier ist ein Fenster über der Thüre (here is a window above the door), der Topf steht über dem Feuer (the pot stands over the fire); figuratively: du bist wieder über deiner Arbeit (you are again at your work); 2. a being or remaining beyond something, er wohnt über dem See (he lives across the lake); in reference to time, simultaneousness, er schlief über dem Lesen ein (he fell asleep while reading).

B. with the Accusative: 1. motion or direction to or along some lower object, separated from it by some space, hange deinen Hut über den meinigen (hang your hat above mine), er baut eine Brücke über den Fluß (he is building a bridge across the river); 2. motion or direction beyond something, er lief über das Ziel (he ran beyond the goal), er entkam über die Grenze (he escaped over the line); 3. the idea of exceeding a certain measure, er ist über zwanzig Jahre alt (he is more than twenty years old), das Unternehmen fiel über alle Erwartung aus (the enterprise succeeded beyond all expectation); 4. superiority, er war Herr über drei Königreiche (he was master over three kingdoms); 5. the idea of concerning some object, er schreibt ein Werk über Anatomie (he writes a work on anatomy), ich bin betrübt und er freut sich über die Geschichte (I am sorry and he rejoices at the affair.)

Unter has two significations which — though undoubtedly of the same origin — are now entirely separate.

I. Unter = Anglos. and Engl. *under*, refers to something that is lower with regard to some higher object (by which it is perhaps even covered). A. With the Dative it denotes such a position in the state of rest, expressing 1. local position, ich lag unter einem Baume (I lay under a tree), Bingen liegt unter Mainz (Bingen is situated below Mainz [Mayence]); figuratively: unter dem Siegel der Verschwiegenheit (under the seal of secrecy), unter der Bedingung (with the condition); 2. dependence, subjection or protection, ich arbeite unter ihm (I work under him), das Land steht unter der Herrschaft eines fremden Fürsten (the land is subject to the dominion of a foreign prince): 3. lower degree of size, value &c., er ist unter fünf Fuß (he is below five feet), Kinder unter zehn Jahren (children under ten years).

B. With the Accusative it denotes motion or direction to such a position as stated above, expressing: 1. local direction, nimm das Buch unter den Arm (take the book under your arm), er stellt die Uhr unter eine Glasglocke (he places the clock under a glass); 2. dependence, subjection or protection, der Knabe wurde unter meine Aufsicht gestellt (the boy was given in my care), das Land kommt unter die Herrschaft des Eroberers (the land is to be subject to the power of the conqueror); 3. lower degree of value, der Trunkenbold erniedrigt sich unter das Thier (the drunkard lowers himself below the animal).

II. Unter = Lat. *inter*, refers to a position in the midst of other subjects, an intermixture with them. A. with the Dative it denotes rest in such a position, expressing 1. local rest, er war unter den Zuschauern (he was among the spectators), das Werk steht unter diesen Büchern (the work stands among these books); figuratively: nicht

Freundschaft, sondern Feindschaft besteht unter diesen Brüdern (there is not friendship, but hostility among these brothers); 2. simultaneousness, er ging unter der Predigt fort (he went away during the sermon), er starb unter der Regierung der Königin Elisabeth (he died during the reign of queen Elizabeth).

B. With the Accusative it denotes direction to such a position as stated above, expressing 1. the act of placing amidst other objects, ich lege das Dokument unter diese Papiere (I lay the document among these papers), er mischt Erbsen unter seinen Kaffee (he mixes peas with his coffee); 2. distribution, wir vertheilen Geld unter die Armen (we distribute money among the poor).

Vor indicates A. with the Dative: 1. position in front of, der Wagen steht vor dem Hause (the carriage stands at [before] the house), er sprach vor einer großen Versammlung (he spoke to a large audience); 2. priority of time, Schiller starb fast dreißig Jahre vor Göthe (Schiller died almost thirty years before Goethe); 3. reference to an object that is avoided or to be avoided, er fürchtet sich vor mir (he is afraid of me), sie flohen vor den Feinden (they fled from the enemy), ich warne dich vor diesem Schritt (I warn you against this step); 4. cause or motive, ich fiel vor Schrecken nieder (I fell down with fright), sie sprang vor Freude (she leaped with joy), man konnte vor dem Lärm nichts hören (nothing could be heard on account of the noise).

B. with the Accusative: direction or motion to the front of some object, stelle dich vor den Spiegel (stand before the looking glass), er pflanzte Bäume vor sein Haus (he planted trees in front of his house).

Zwischen indicates A. with the Dative: 1. local position between two objects, er ging zwischen mir und meinem Bruder (he walked between myself and my brother), figuratively: es entstand Streit zwischen ihnen (there arose a dispute between them), es ist ein großer Unterschied zwischen Mäßigkeit und Enthaltsamkeit (there is a great difference between temperance and abstinence); 2. point or space of time between two limits, er besuchte mich zwischen Weihnachten und Neujahr (he visited me between Christmas and New-year), ein Knabe zwischen sechs und acht Jahren (a boy between six and eight years).

B. with the Accusative: motion or direction to a place between two objects, setze dich zwischen Karl und Wilhelm (sit down between Charles and William).

§ 71.

Prepositions contracted with the Article.

Some of these prepositions, when immediately followed by the definite article in the forms dem, der or das, are frequently contracted with it, so that we have

beim, vom, zum, am, hinterm, im, überm, unterm instead of bei dem, von dem ꝛc.

zur instead of zu der;

durchs, fürs, gegens, ums, widers, ans, aufs, hinters, ins, nebens, übers, unters, vors, zwischens for durch das ꝛc.

The pronoun **es** is never used after a preposition, and the forms dieses, das, welches, was, and ihm, diesem, dem, welchem, when in the neuter gender, are seldom used after prepositions, especially when referring to inanimate things. Instead of them

we use the adverbs da and wo, contracting them with the preposition: damit, davon, dazu, wobei etc. for mit ihm, von diesem, zu dem, bei welchem, and dawider, dafür, daneben, wodurch, wogegen etc. for wider es, für dieses, neben das, durch welches, gegen was. If the preposition begins with a vowel, the letter r is inserted for the sake of euphony: darin, daraus, woran, worauf etc. (Comp. § 29 and § 73, 2.)*)

III. THE CONJUNCTION.

§ 72.

a. Coordinative Conjunctions.

The Coordinative Conjunctions are so called, because they coordinate sentences, i. e. they connect two sentences which are independent of each other and are, either both principal, or both dependent sentences (§ 101.). They are:

und, and
oder, or
denn, for
aber, but
allein, but
sondern, but
sowohl — als (als auch), as well — as
entweder — oder, either — or
weder — noch, neither — nor.

All of these are genuine conjunctions, and are never used as other parts of speech, except allein which is also used as an adjective and as an adverb in the sense *alone*. Noch is sometimes an adverb (§ 66), but not in connection with weder.

Und, oder, denn, allein and sondern must begin the sentence which they connect with a preceding sentence; the others may begin it, but are often preceded by some word or words of the second sentence. Thus we may say: ich bleibe zu Hause, aber du kannst ausgehen or, du aber kannst ausgehen or, du kannst aber ausgehen (I remain at home, but you may go out).

The coordinative conjunctions have no influence upon the arrangement of words.

Remarks.

Aber and **sondern** differ in this, that the former *may* or may not, but the latter *must* be preceded by a negative sentence and, that aber indicates concession, but sondern contrast and opposition; thus we say er ist nicht reich, aber zufrieden, (he is not rich, but contented) and, er ist nicht reich, sondern arm, (he is not rich, but poor). **Allein** is fully synonymous with aber.

§ 73.

b. Subordinative Conjunctions.

The Subordinative Conjunctions subordinate one sentence to

*) See Note 5, p. 128.

another, i. e. make it dependent on it, and this other sentence may be either a principal or a subordinate one.

These conjunctions must always begin the sentence which they make dependent, and the *finite verb* must stand *last* in it (§ 106), e. g. ich werde heute nicht ausgehen, **weil** ich seit zwei Tagen nicht ganz wohl **fühle**, (I shall not go out to-day, because I have not felt quite well for two days).

For the practical advantage of the student we will divide them in three classes:

1. GENUINE SUBORDINATIVE CONJUNCTIONS which are never used as Adverbs:

Als, as, than, when
wenn, when, if
während, while
bevor, before
ehe, before
seit, since
daß, that, so that, in order that
ob, if, whether
weil, because
falls, in the case that, provided that
jenachdem, as, according as
sofern, insofern, wiefern, inwiefern, wofern, as far as, provided that
obgleich, obschon, obwohl, wiewohl, though, although
ungeachtet, though, notwithstanding.

2. Subordinative Conjunctions which originally are PRONOMINAL ADVERBS:

Wo, where
wann, when
wie, how, as
womit, wherewith
wovon, whereof
worauf, whereupon
warum, why
weßhalb, weßwegen, for what reason or object, wherefore
woher, wherefrom, whence
wohin, whereto, whither
&c.

These adverbs are used in direct questions, as wo ist er? (where is he?) and in indirect questions, as ich weiß nicht, wo er ist (I do not know where he is [§ 101]). In the *latter* case they acquire the character and power of subordinative conjunctions, and hence require that the finite verb should stand at the end of the clause (§ 106.). They acquire the same character and have the same influence upon the arrangement of words, when they are used as correlative adverbs i. e. when they refer to a noun or to a pronoun or adverb (either expressed or understood) in that sentence to which their own sentence is subordinate, as dies ist das Werkzeug, womit er es gethan hat (this is the instrument, wherewith [with which] he did it); er theilte mir [das] mit, wovon ihr gestern spracht (he communicated [that] to me, whereof you spoke yesterday); ich wohne [da], wo du früher wohntest (I live, where you used to live).

The neuter of the interrogative and relative pronouns, was and welches, is seldom used after prepositions, but is generally supplied by the pronominal adverb wo, contracted with the preposition. If the latter begins with a vowel, the letter r is in-

serted for euphony. Thus we have wobei, womit, wozu, worin, woran, worauf, 2c., for bei, mit, zu welchem, in, an, auf was, 2c. (comp. § 71.)

3. Subordinative Conjunctions which, with more or less difference in meaning, are also used as ADVERBS *of place, time, manner*, &c.

	as Adverb.	*as Conjunction.*
da,	there, then	when, since
bis,	up to, until	until
indessen,	meanwhile	while
indem,	just now (obsol.)	while, since, by
nachdem,	after that, afterwards	after
seitdem,	since then	since
je,	ever (at any time)	the — (v. Remarks)
damit,	therewith	in order that
sobald,	so soon	as soon as.

The difference of their use as adverbs and as conjunctions may be seen in the following few examples: er blieb bis Mittag hier (he remained here until noon); er blieb hier, bis ich ihn fortschickte (he remained here until I sent him away); er ging nachdem weg (he went away after that); er ging weg, nachdem er gegessen hatte (he went away after he had eaten).

Remarks.

Als, wie, *as*.— 1. In connection with nouns, **als** expresses the idea of apposition, **wie** that of comparison: er erschien als König (he appeared as king, i. e. being a king, when he was a king); er erschien wie ein König (he appeared like a king, i. e. in the same manner, though he was not a king). 2. in connection with adjectives or adverbs, either can be used after the positive with so: er ist so alt als ich (he is as old as I), sie ist so gut wie deine Mutter (she is as good as your mother), so oft als (as often as), so bald als (as soon as), so gut als (as well as); but for *than* after the comparative, only **als** is correct: er ist größer als du (he is taller than you). **Als** may also be translated by *but* in phrases like nichts als Wasser (nothing but water), niemand als du (none but you).

Da, wann, als, wenn, *when*. — **Da** is not often used in this sense, and then only, if the idea of cause is to be expressed together with that of time: da ich ihn sah, rief ich ihm zu (when [and since] I saw him, I called to him). **Wann** is now used only in questions, whether direct or indirect, and in the sense *whenever*, if this expresses merely the idea of time: wann hast du das gehört (when did you hear that)? ich fragte ihn, wann er abreisen wolle (I asked him, when he intended to leave), du kannst mich besuchen, wann du willst (you can call on me, whenever you please). **Als** is used only with regard to past time (Past or Past Perfect tense), ond then only when a single and definite fact is spoken of: als ich diesen Morgen bei seinem Hause vorüber ging, waren die Laden geschlossen (when I passed his house this morning, the shutters were closed); **wenn** is used with the Present and Future tense: wenn du jetzt zu ihm gehst, wirst du ihn zu Hause finden (if you go to him now, you will find him at home), wenn mein Bruder

morgen kommt (or kommen wird), so werde ich ihn zu dir bringen (if my brother comes [or will come] to-morrow, I shall take him to you), and with regard to past (Past or Past Perfect tense), as well as to present or future time, if a habitual or repeated event is stated i. e. in the sense *whenever*, if the idea of circumstance is to be combined with that of time: wenn ich Morgens früh bei ihm vorübergehe (or ging), so finde (or fand) ich die Laden geschlossen (when [whenever] I pass [or passed] his house early in the morning, I find [or found] the shutters closed).

Wenn, ob, *if.* — **Wenn** has the sense of *if* in conditional sentences, **ob** in indirect questions: du wirst es bereuen, wenn du meinem Rathe nicht folgst (you will repent it, if you do not follow my advice); frage ihn, ob er meinen Brief erhalten hat (ask him if he has received my letter).

Da, indem, seit, seitdem, *since.* — **Da** refers to cause only: ich nehme täglich ein Bad, da mein Arzt mir gerathen hat, das zu thun (I take a bath every day, since [because] my physician advised me to do so). **Indem** is less often used, and combines with the idea of cause that of time, manner or circumstance: er verlor sein Vermögen, indem er unglücklich spekulirte, (he lost his fortune, since he speculated [by speculating] unfortunately). **Seit** and **seitdem** refer to time only, and there is no marked difference between the two: ich habe nichts von ihm gehört, seit er abgereist ist (I have heard nothing of him since he departed); ich bin stets gesund gewesen, seitdem ich auf's Land zog (I have always been well since I moved into the country).

Je, *the* —. This word, when used as a conjunction, is always followed by another je or by desto, as ich gehe mit ihm je länger je lieber um (the longer I have intercourse with him, the better I like to do so), je größer das Verdienst, desto reicher ist der Lohn (the greater the merit, the richer is the reward).

§ 74.

c. Conjunctional Adverbs.

There are a number of ADVERBS which partake of the character of the Conjunction in so far as they, by their meaning, express a connection of the sentence in which they occur, with the preceding sentence, without however making the former a dependent sentence. Such are:

Auch, also	dann, then	ferner, further
also, hence	daher, therefore	folglich, consequently
doch, yet	dennoch, nevertheless	gleichwohl, still
&c.	&c.	&c.

These have no other influence upon the arrangement of words than that which all adverbs have, namely: when any ADVERB *begins* a sentence, the *finite verb* must stand *immediately after it* and before the subject, as: ich habe kein Geld, folglich kann ich nicht zahlen (I have no money, consequently I cannot pay) (comp. § 110).*)

*) See Note 6, p. 128.

§ 75.

IV. THE INTERJECTION.

The most common interjections are the following:

To express joy — o, oh! ah, ach, ah!
" " pain or grief — o, ach, au, oh! o weh, woe is me! leider, alas, (unfortunely)!
" " surprise — o, ah, ei, eh!
" " disgust or disdain — pfui, fie! bah, pshaw!
" excite attention — he, ho! holla, halloo! pst, hist!

SECOND PART.

SYNTAX.

I. THE SENTENCE AND ITS PARTS.*

§ 76.

If we see a bird fly or a child sleep or a rose bloom, the object and its action or condition come before our eye simultaneously, as *a flying bird* or *a sleeping child* or *a red rose.* But the thinking mind separates the accidental state (flying, sleeping, red) from the object (bird, child, rose) on which it is observed, as two distinct conceptions, and then connects them again in form of a thought: *the bird flies*, *the child sleeps*, *the rose is red*; and if we express such a thought in words, we speak. SPEECH is therefore the expression of thoughts in words, and a thought, expressed in words, is called a SENTENCE.

In every sentence we have

1) an object (person or thing) of which something is stated, as *bird*, *child*, *rose*, and
2) an action, condition or quality which is stated of this object, as *flies*, *sleeps*, *is red.*

The former is called the **Subject**, the latter the **Predicate** of the sentence. Upon the question: *who* or *what* is? *who* or *what* does? we answer with the SUBJECT; upon the question: *what* or *how* is the subject? what *does* the subject do? or what *is done* to the subject? we answer with the PREDICATE. In the sentences

der Rabe ist ein Vogel, the raven is a bird,
die Maus ist grau, the mouse is gray,
der Knabe spielt, the boy plays,
der Mann wird gelobt, the man is praised,

the words der Rabe, die Maus, der Knabe, der Mann are the subjects, and the words ist ein Vogel, ist grau, spielt, wird gelobt are the predicates.

*) See Preface, page III.

§ 77.

The SUBJECT may be either

a) a NOUN, i. e. the name of a person or thing, as der Mann, die Roſe, das Haus (the house); or

b) a PRONOUN, i. e. a word which, without regard to the peculiar character of the subject, represents it by a general expression which merely indicates its relation to the other parts of the sentence. In other words: a Pronoun is a word, which stands for a noun, as in the sentences: **ich** ſah den Mann (I saw the man), **er** hat einen Vogel (he has a bird), **wer** fing die Maus (who caught the mouse)? (Comp. § 101, Note.)

If the PREDICATE says

a) *what* the subject *is*, it states a characteristic of it, as der Mann iſt ein Soldat (the man is a soldier), and in this case the predicate is a NOUN;

b) if it says, *how* the subject *is*, it states a quality of it, as das Buch iſt neu (the book is new). A word expressing a quality is called an ADJECTIVE;

c) if it says, what the subject *does* or what *is done* to it, it states an action or state of it, as der Hund bellt (the dog barks), der Baum blüht (the tree blossoms), die Luft wird geathmet (the air is breathed). A word indicating an action or state, is called a VERB.

In the expressions der Hund bellt, der Baum blüht, we have sentences, but the expressions der Mann — ein Soldat, das Buch — neu, are no sentences. To obtain such, we must *refer* the predicates Soldat and neu to the subjects Mann and Buch, and say for instance der Mann war ein Soldat, das Buch iſt neu.

We see from this, that a verb has the power of referring its predicative idea to the subject without further assistance. But if the predicate is a noun or adjective, it requires some other word to refer it to the subject; and this must be a verb, since that only has this power of referring. A verb used for this purpose is called COPULA.

In most cases where a copula is needed, the verb ſein (to be) is applied; but we shall afterwards see, that occasionally a few other verbs can be used as such (§ 98).

The copula always is a *finite verb* i. e. a verb used in a certain mood, tense and person. All verbal forms are finite, except the *infinitives* and *participles*.

§ 78.

The examples given in the preceding sections exhibit the sentence in its pure and nude form, containing nothing but its essential parts. But the subject as well as the predicate may be amplified by accessory determinations or ADJUNCTS.

In the sentence die äußerst feinen und zarten Fäden des Nervensystems am Menschen regieren alle Bewegungen seiner weit stärkeren Muskeln und Knochen (the extremely fine and tender threads of the nervous system in man govern all the motions of his much coarser and stronger muscles and bones) all the words from the beginning to Menschen belong to the subject, and all those from regieren to the end to the predicate. We call the former assemblage of words the *logical subject*, the latter, the *logical predicate*; but if we give here the shortest possible answer on the question *who or what does?* it must be Fäden (threads), which is the nucleus or kernel of the logical subject, while the other words in it are only to determine the word Fäden more accurately; and the shortest possible answer to the question *what does the subject do?* is here regieren (govern), which word is the kernel of the logical predicate and is also further determined by the words that follow it. The words Fäden and regieren, which contain the essence of their respective parts of the whole sentence are called the *grammatical subject* and the *grammatical predicate*, and we see then, that the logical subject consists of the grammatical subject and its adjuncts, the logical predicate of the grammatical predicate and its adjuncts.

We will now see, what different kinds of words may appear as adjuncts. (Comp. § 100.)

§ 79.

In the sentences

1. der junge Baum blüht, the young tree blossoms,
2. der große Hund bellt, the large dog barks,

the ADJECTIVES **junge** and **große** qualify the subjects Baum and Hund.

In the sentences

3. dieser Knabe schreibt, this boy writes,
4. sein Buch ist neu, his book is new,

the subjects Knabe and Buch are limited by the words **dieser** and **sein**. Both are pronouns, because they can be used instead of nouns, as dieser schreibt (this one writes), sein Buch for des Knaben Buch (the boy's book). The former belongs to a class called DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS, because they point out and express locality and similar relations. Such are dieser (this), jener (that), jeder (every) etc. The latter is a POSSESSIVE PRONOUN, so called, because the noun, which it limits is thereby stated as belonging to some person or thing for which this pronoun stands. Such are mein (my), sein (his), ihr (their) &c.

Note. A pronoun may be either an *adjective* or a *substantive pronoun;* The former, while taking the place of one noun, qualifies another noun, as mein Hut (my hat) for des Sprechers Hut (the speaker's hat); sein Stock (his cane) for des Mannes Stock (the man's cane). The latter simply takes the place of a noun, without qualifying another, as ich (I) for der Sprecher (the speaker), sie (she) for die Frau (the woman) or any other feminine noun. So also the interrogative pronouns wer (who) and was (what) which stand for some noun which is not yet determined.

Some pronouns may be used either adjectively or substantively. If I say dieser Mann (this man), mein Rock (my coat), the pronouns dieser and mein qualify the nouns Mann and Rock as adjectives. If I say dieser ist alt (this one is old), meiner ist schwarz (mine is black), dieser and meiner, logically, qualify some nouns understood, as Mann, Rock; but, since the nouns are not actually expressed, the character and power of the noun (substantive), grammatically, devolves upon the pronoun which thus becomes a substantive pronoun.

In the sentences

5. Der Mann spielt, the man plays,
6. ein Vogel fliegt, a bird flies,

the words **der** and **ein** are used as definitives, i. e. they simply serve to select individuals from all other things of the same denomination. They are called ARTICLES (an expression which — though not very significant—is yet accepted in most languages), and we distinguish between the DEFINITE ARTICLE, for which the German language has, according to circumstances, different forms, as der, die, das (the), des (of the), &c., and the INDEFINITE ARTICLE which is in German ein, eine &c. (a or an.)

In the sentences

7. drei Männer kamen, three men came,
8. der fünfte Knabe schreibt, the fifth boy writes,

the words **drei** and **fünfte**, which modify the subjects Männer and Knabe, are of a class of words called NUMERAL ADJECTIVES, or simply NUMERALS, as they refer to number. Those which answer to the question *how many?* as ein, zwei, drei (one, two, three), are called CARDINAL NUMBERS; those which state a definite place, in a certain order, as der erste, der vierte, der fünfte (the first fourth, fifth) are called ORDINAL NUMBERS.

In the sentences die Rose blüht (the rose blooms), der Mann wird verachtet (the man is despised) the verbs blüht and wird verachtet are predicates. But in the sentences

9. Die blühende Rose ist roth, the blooming rose is red,
10. Der verachtete Mann ist unglücklich, the despised man is unhappy,

the verbal forms **blühende** and **verachtete** have assumed the character of adjectives, qualifying the subjects Rose and Mann. Such verbal forms with an adjective character are

called PARTICIPLES, because they participate (partake) of the character of the verb and of the adjective. These ten sentences show that *Adjectives*, *Pronouns*, *Articles*, *Numerals* and *Participles*, all can be ADJUNCTS of the SUBJECT.

§ 80.

As the subject, so may the PREDICATE have various modifications or ADJUNCTS.

In the sentences

1. Der Hund läuft schnell, the dog runs fast
2. das Mädchen sitzt still, the girl sits still,

the predicates läuft and sitzt are modified by the words **schnell** and **still**. Such a word, modifying the action or condition mentioned in the predicate, is called an ADVERB. A large number of adverbs are (without any change of form) derived from adjectives; but, while the adjective states the quality it expresses as inherent, i. e. essentially belonging to the subject, the adverb states it merely as an accidental modification of the predicate. Compare

the Adjectives	*with* *the Adverbs.*
das Kind ist sanft, the child is sweet;	das Kind schläft sanft, the child sleeps sweetly;
der Schüler ist fleißig, the scholar is diligent;	der Schüler lernt fleißig, the scholar learns diligently.

Other adverbs refer to place, time, number and other relations, as hier (here), dort (there), heute (to-day), bald (soon), einmal (once), oft (often), doch (nevertheless), &c.

In the sentences

3. der Vogel sitzt in dem Käfig, the bird sits in the cage,
4. der Knabe ging mit seinem Vater, the boy went with his father,

the words **in** and **mit** express certain relations of the predicates sitzt and ging to the nouns Käfig and Vater. A word expressing some relation of place, time, cause &c. with regard to some person or thing, is called a PREPOSITION. Such are in (in), mit (with), nach (after), durch (through) &c.

In the sentences

5. der Schüler liest ein Buch, the scholar reads a book,
6. die Katze fing die Maus, the cat caught the mouse,

the words **Buch** and **Maus** indicate a direct and immediate

reference of the predicates liest and sing. A word (noun or pronoun) which states — without the assistance of any preposition — on whom or what the action, expressed in the predicate, is executed is called the OBJECT of it. The object, as well as the subject, must always be a person or thing, i. e. a Noun or Pronoun. (Comp. § 101, Note.)

From the sentences 1 to 6 we see that the PREDICATE can have the following ADJUNCTS:

1. *Adverbs*, 2. *Prepositions* (followed by nouns or pronouns), and 3. *Objects* (nouns or pronouns).

§ 81.

Sometimes we have more than one subject or more than one predicate in a sentence, and sometimes we have two or more sentences linked together:

1. der Vater und die Mutter sind krank, the father and the mother are sick;
2. der Knabe oder das Mädchen hat das Buch genommen, the boy or the girl has taken the book;
3. der Vogel fliegt und singt nicht mehr, the bird flies and sings no more;
4. der Baum ist groß, aber jung, the tree is large, but young;
5. ich bin so alt, wie du, I am as old as you;
6. ich sagte ihm, daß du hier bist, I told him that you are here.

In the sentences 1 and 2 we have two subjects connected by und and oder; in the sentences 3 and 4, two predicates connected by und and aber; in the sentences 5 and 6, two sentences or clauses connected by so — wie and daß. This class of words, used to connect other words or sentences, are called CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 82.

There remains only one class of words to be spoken of — the INTERJECTIONS. They are not real words expressing any ideas, but mere exlamations expressing momentary feelings. They are merely thrown in (hence *interjection*) between the actual words that form the sentence, and have no grammatical connection either with the subject or with the predicate. Such are o (oh)! ach (ah)! holla (halloo!) &c.

Words that cannot be used as subject or predicate, and cannot be inflected, i. e. cannot undergo any change by declension, conjugation or comparison, are called PARTICLES. This notation embraces all Prepositions and Conjunctions; further, those Ad-

verbs which do not express any quality, but refer to space, time, mode &c. as hier (here), jetzt (now), so (so); and finally, the Interjections are sometimes counted among the Particles.

§ 83.

We have now seen what different classes of words can be found by dissecting a sentence into its component parts, and as a sentence is a spoken thought, i. e. speech, these classes of words are called **Parts of Speech.** We recapitulate them in the following list:

1. The Article.
2. The Noun.
3. The Pronoun.
4. The Adjective.
5. The Numeral.
6. The Verb.
7. The Adverb.
8. The Preposition.
9. The Conjunction.
10. The Interjection.

II. INFLECTION.

§ 84.

The relations which the various parts of speech bear to one another in the formation of a sentence, are expressed in two ways:

1. by changes in and on the words themselves, which are either changes of the radical vowel (Umlaut and Ablaut), as Vater, plur. Väter, fangen (to catch), past t. fing or, letters and syllables added before or after a word, as Geist (spirit), Geister (spirits), ich breche (I break), ich brach (I broke), gebrochen (broken).
2. by separate special words, as by prepositions and auxiliary verbs, as in Boston (in Boston), mit Vergnügen (with pleasure), ich habe gesagt (I have said), er wurde bestraft (he was punished.)

The changes which a word undergoes in order to express different relations, are called Inflection, while the form in which the word appears without any such relation and change, is its *fundamental form.* Thus the fundamental form of a noun is that by which it is simply named (Nominative), as Mann (man), Baum (tree); of the adjective that form in which it appears when used as a predicate, as groß (great), gütig (kind); of the verb, the general indefinite expression of the action or condition spoken of (Infinitive), as fliegen (to fly), schlafen (to sleep).

Not all parts of speech are capable of inflection. The interjections, being mere sounds and not parts of rational speech, are, of course, not capable of inflection. But also particles, i. e. prepositions, conjunctions and such adverbs as are not of a qualitative character, but indicate place, time, mode etc., are not capable of inflection. All other parts of speech, the noun, article, pronoun, adjective and verb can be inflected; qualitative adverbs admit of at least one kind of inflection, i. e. comparison, and even numerals can partly be inflected.,

Inflection serves to express the following seven ideas of relation: 1. Gender, 2. Number, 3. Case, 4. Degree, 5. Mood, 6. Tense, 7. Person.

§ 85.

The distinction of **Gender** in language has its origin in the natural difference of sex; and, as sex can refer only to objects that have an existence by themselves, so gender can be a characteristic of such words only as indicate substance, i. e. of nouns and substantive pronouns (p. 98). To the male sex corresponds the masculine, to the female sex the feminine gender, and as there are many nouns referring to things which, being inanimate, have no sex, language forms a third, called neuter (neither) gender. Thus we have

a. MASCULINE GENDER: der Mann (the man), der Richter (the judge), der Tiger (the tiger), er (he);

b. FEMININE GENDER: die Frau (the woman), die Schwester (the sister), die Kuh (the cow), sie (she);

c. NEUTER GENDER: das Haus (the house), das Geld (the money), das Glück (the happiness), es (it).

Not all nouns signifying inanimate things are of the neuter gender, but many of them are masculines or feminines. The reasons for this fact belong, not to elementary, but to historical and philosophical grammar. The rules for gender are given, as far as practical, in §§ 5—8.

The gender of a noun is not subject to changes, does not depend on other words, nor does it express any relation to the other parts of the sentence. But it does in some instances determine the changes which the noun has to undergo in other cases, as der Vater, des Vaters (the father's), but die Mutter der Mutter (the mother's); and further, in all instances it causes a particular formation and inflection of the determinating adjectives of the nouns, i e. of the articles, qualitative adjectives, pronominal adjectives and participles, modifying them, as der Hahn (the cock), die Henne (the hen), das Haus (the house), alter Mann (old man), alte Frau (old woman), altes Brod (old bread), dieser Bruder (this brother), diese Schwester (this sister), dieses Dorf (this village), geliebter Vater (beloved father), geliebte Mutter (beloved mother), geliebtes Land (beloved country).

§ 86.

Number also pertains properly to the noun and the substan-

tive pronoun only. Any definite number is indicated by numerals, but the mere distinction between unity (individuality) and plurality (collection of two or more) of subjects is indicated by two special forms of inflection:

a. The SINGULAR, indicating one object, as Soldat (soldier), Glas (glass), ich (I), dieser (this one).
b. The PLURAL, indicating more than one object, as Soldaten (soldiers), Gläser (glasses), wir (we), diese (these).

The idea of number is foreign to the conception of an adjective or verb; but to express their harmony with and relation to certain subjects, we have a corresponding inflection of number for all determinating adjectives and for verbs; thus we say:

der runde Tisch, the round table, die runden Tische, the round tables,
dieses gebundene Buch, this bound book, diese gebundenen Bücher, these bound books,
ich sage, I say, wir sagen, we say. (comp. § 93.)

§ 87.

The **Case**, which expresses that relation in which objects stand to one another or actions to objects, is again essentially a characteristic of the noun and substantive pronoun, but extends, for the sake of harmony and correspondence, to the determinating adjectives. The German language distinguishes four cases:

a. The NOMINATIVE indicates the person or thing of whom or which something is stated. Hence it forms the *subject* of the sentence and is used upon the question *who?* or *what?* for instance: der Lehrer spricht (the teacher speaks), die Kinder spielen (the children play). If the *predicate* of a sentence is a noun or pronoun, this also appears in the Nominative, as die Palme ist ein Baum (the palm is a tree), der Grund ist dieser (the reason is this).

b. The GENITIVE indicates various relations, as those of *origin*, *possession*, of the *part to the whole*, &c. A few adjectives, verbs and prepositions are followed by the genitive, but in most cases it follows a noun, and is therefore principally the case expressing the relation of one noun to another. It answers to the question *whose?* as der Vater dieses Knaben (the father of this boy, this boy's father), das Kleid der Frau (the dress of the woman), das Dach des Hauses (the roof of the house), das Unternehmen meines Bruders (the undertaking of my brother).

c. The DATIVE indicates the *indirect object*, i. e. the person or thing with reference to whom or which an action is performed, and answers to the question *to whom* or *to*

what? sometimes *from whom* or *from what?* as ich gab das der Mutter (I gave this to the mother), er versprach es mir (he promised it to me), wir nahmen es dem Manne (we took it from the man).

d. The Accusative indicates the *direct object*, i. e. the person or thing on whom or which the action spoken of is executed, and answers to the question *whom* or *what?* as er schlug mich (he struck me), ich lese dieses Buch (I read this book), sie lieben ihre Eltern (they love their parents.)

The three *oblique cases*, Genitive, Dative and Accusative are also governed by prepositions. Besides these they serve certain other uses, which however belong to a more minute study of syntax, than we can pursue in this elementary work.

§ 88.

The **Degree** is a characteristic of quality, and can therefore be expressed only on qualitative adjectives and adverbs. There are three degrees:

a. The Positive is used when a quality is spoken of *absolutely*, without any comparison; as das Dach ist neu (the roof is new), die Milch ist süß (the milk is sweet), er läuft schnell (he runs fast). If a higher or lower degree of a quality is to be expressed, but *without* comparison, this is done by means of certain adverbs connected with the positive, as das Dach ist ganz neu (the roof is quite new), die Milch ist ziemlich süß (the milk is tolerably sweet), er läuft zu schnell (he runs too fast). But if the degree of a quality is to be expressed *relatively*, i. e. in *comparison* of two or more objects with one another, and a difference of degree is to be indicated, this is done by two other degrees:

b. The Comparative indicates that some quality is found in one or more objects in a higher degree than in one or more other objects compared with the former; as dieser Baum ist höher, als jener (this tree is higher than that), deine Bücher sind werthvoller als meine (your books are more valuable than mine), du schreibst besser als ich (you write better than I).

c. The Superlative indicates that one or more objects possess a certain quality in a higher degree than *all* other objects taken into consideration; as dieser Baum ist der höchste im Garten (this tree is the highest in the garden), diese Bücher sind die werthvollsten in der ganzen Bibliothek (these books are the most valuable

in the whole library); er schreibt am besten unter uns allen (he writes best among all of us).

§ 89.

The **Mood** indicates the particular mode or form of thought in which the action or condition spoken of presents itself to the mind of the speaker, whether it is to him a reality or a mere supposition, or a possibility, necessity, or the like. Only the action or state predicated of the subject can come before the speaker's mind in these different forms of thought, and, as only the verb has the predicating power, it is plain, that mood belongs only to the verb. In German we have three moods produced by inflection:

a. The Indicative expresses reality or certainty, as er arbeitet (he works), du kamst gestern (you came yesterday), der Mann ist krank (the man is sick).

b. The Subjunctive indicates the want of positive reality and certainty; it gives a statement as merely possible or presumtive, or as dependent on some other fact which itself is not given as a positive reality: er sagt, daß er arbeite (he says that he works), ich glaubte, du kämest gestern (I thought, you came yesterday), der Mann bliebe zu Hause, wenn er krank wäre (the man would remain at home, if he were sick).*)

c. The Imperative expresses the predicate as something demanded or desired by the speaker, as laufe schnell (run quick), kommt morgen (come to-morrow).

The **Infinitive** and the **Participle** cannot properly be called moods, since they do not indicate the mode or form of thought in which an action or state presents itself to the speaker's mind, and are even used, in compound tenses, for the formation of various moods. Though they are verbal forms, yet they have not, like finite verbal forms (p. 96), the power of predicating, i. e. of making a statement, but simply that of expressing the verbal idea in an indefinite manner, and the infinitive partakes, in a great measure, of the character of the noun, the participle of that of the adjective.

Besides their application in the formation of compound tenses, as exhibited in the paradigms of verbs (§ 45 etc.), they serve principally the following purposes:

The Infinitive is used as a *Noun* of the neuter gender, when

*) See Note 7, p. 129.

the action or condition, expressed by a verb, is to be stated as an *abstract idea:* das Schwimmen ist eine gesunde Bewegung (swimming is a healthy exercise); das Reisen ist ein lehrreiches Vergnügen (travelling is an instructive pleasure).

Note. The verbs **lassen** (in the sense *to cause something to be done*, like the French *faire*), and **sein** (in the sense *to be possible* or *necessary*) are never followed by the passive, but always by the active infinitive, the latter with, the former without zu (§ 50, 4). Er ließ ein Haus bauen (he caused a house to be built, i. e. he had a house built); ich lasse meine Bücher binden (I have my books bound); dieser Verlust ist nicht zu ersetzen (this loss cannot be repaired); ein solcher Vorschlag ist zu verwerfen (such a proposition is to be [must be] rejected).

The PRESENT PARTICIPLE is very rarely used as a verbal form, and never with the verb **sein**. Expressions like *I am going*, *he was writing* are to be rendered by the simple tense: ich gehe, er schrieb. But this participle is often used as an *Adjective* and sometimes as an *Adverb*, as diese Landschaft ist reizend (this landscape is charming); das weinende Kind eilt nach Hause (the weeping child hastens home); er sah mich drohend an (he looked at me threateningly).

The PAST PARTICIPLE is used exactly in the same way and for the same purposes as in English.

§ 90.

The **Tense**, i. e. time, is inseparable from the idea of action or condition, and therefore a necessary characteristic of the verb, and at the same time pertaining only to the verb. Particular moments of time are to be expressed by special adverbs, as jetzt (now), bald (soon), heute (to-day), neulich (the other day); but general distinctions of time are expressed by the inflection of the verb. Since every action or condition is present to the mind as taking place, either at the moment of speaking, or before, or after it, we have three principal tenses:

a. The PRESENT TENSE, as ich gehe (I go, I am going), er arbeitet (he works), wir sind zufrieden (we are contented).
b. The PAST TENSE, as ich ging (I went), er arbeitete (he worked, wir waren zufrieden (we were contented).
b. The FUTURE TENSE, as ich werde gehen (I shall go), er wird arbeiten (he will work), wir werden zufrieden sein (we shall be contented).

As the English, so has the German language, as we see from this, only two simple tenses, the Present and the Past. To form a future tense, both languages require an auxiliary verb, mak-

ing this a compound tense. By the same means other compound tenses can be formed, which are subdivisions of the principal tenses, so that we have, in the whole, six tenses:

1. Present Tense: ich ſchreibe, I write.
2. Past " ich ſchrieb, I wrote.
3. Future " ich werde ſchreiben, I shall write.
4. Present Perfect Tense: ich habe geſchrieben, I have written.
5. Past " " ich hatte geſchrieben, I had written.
6. Future " " ich werde geſchrieben haben, I shall have written.

In most cases the two languages correspond in the application of these various tenses. A more minute treatment will have to point out such cases, in which the two languages differ in their application. But this goes beyond the limits of an elementary grammar.

§ 91.

The **Person** expresses the particular relation in which the subject stands to the speaker. The subject is either the person or persons speaking (first person), or the person or persons spoken to (second person), or, finally, the person or thing or, persons or things spoken of (third person). For these we have special words called Personal Pronouns. These are: ich (I), wir (we), du (thou), ihr (you), er, ſie, es (he, she, it), ſie (they). But besides this indication of the person we have an additional one in the inflection which the verb itself undergoes; for instance:

First person: ich ſpreche (I speak), ich bin jung (I am young), wir ſprechen (we speak), wir ſind jung (we are young).

Second person: du ſprichſt (thou speakest), du biſt jung (thou art young), ihr ſprecht (you speak), ihr ſeid jung (you are young).

Third person: er, ſie, es ſpricht (he, she, it speaks), er, ſie, es iſt jung (he, she, it is young), ſie ſprechen (they speak), ſie ſind jung (they are young).

When the subject is *a noun*, it must, being a person or thing *spoken of*, also be the third person, as der Mann ſpricht (the man speaks), das Buch iſt neu (the book is new), die Vögel fliegen (the birds fly).

§ 92.

According to the usual grammatical terminology, we call the

changes wrought to express gender, number and case, Declension, those used for the expression of degree, Comparison, and all those formed on the verb, Conjugation; so that we have the following three forms of inflection:

1. Declension, or the inflection of Nouns, Substantive Pronouns and Determinating Adjectives according to gender, number and case.
2. Comparison, or the inflection of Qualitative Adjectives and Adverbs according to degree.
3. Conjugation, or the inflection of Verbs according to number, person, mood and tense.

III. AGREEMENT AND GOVERNMENT.

§ 93.

Having seen in § 76—83 what different parts of speech we may meet in a sentence, and in § 84—91, what changes some of them may have to undergo when used in a sentence, we shall now see what relations of the various parts of speech to each other may be expressed by means of these inflections.

In the sentence die kleinen Kinder spielten (the little children played) the termination er in Kinder indicates the plural, the letter t in spielten the past tense. Both express ideas which lie in the nature of the words, in the first that of number, in the second, that of time; for there may be either one child or more children, and the act of playing may be either present, past or future. Now the termination en in kleinen and in spielten is also a sign of the plural, but neither the word klein nor the word spielen admits of the idea of number. This idea can be conceived only in regard to nouns and their substitutes, i. e. to objects, persons or things, but not to adjectives or verbs. The grammatical form of a plural is given to these words, only to indicate externally their relation to the plural Kinder, to express their harmony with this noun. Neither kleinen nor spielten depend on Kinder, for the former is added as a companion, the latter is the predicate and must, as such, be quite as independent as the subject. This close relation of any word to another in the same sentence, which is free from dependence, we call **Agreement.***)

We must here guard the student from the misconception that words which agree with each other, necessarily have the same termination. Different words are declined or conjugated in different ways, and the inflection of a word is a purely etymological matter, independent of syntax. But a word that is to agree with another must be in the same number and person, if a verb, or in the same gender, number and case, if not a verb, for instance: —

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*) See Note 8, p. 129.

ich kaufte einen kleinen Hund, I bought a little dog,
du kauftest ein großes Bild, you bought a large picture,
diese Blumen gehören meiner Schwester, these flowers belong to my sister.

Here kaufte agrees with ich as first person singular, kauftest with du as second person singular, gehören with Blumen as third person plural, einen and kleinen agree with Hund as accusative of the masculine, großes with Bild as accusative of the neuter gender, diese with Blumen as nominative plural, and meiner with Schwester as dative of the feminine gender.

§ 94.

In the sentence der Mann führt den Knaben (the man leads the boy) the termination n in Knaben is given to express a very different relation from the one just spoken of. Here the word Knabe is not to agree with any other word, but it stands in a relation of dependence to the word führt; it is acted upon and affected by this word which exercises a certain power over it, and this relation we call **Government**; the word führt governs the word Knabe which therefore stands in the Accusative case.*)

In the sentences

ich kaufte ein Buch, I bought a book,
der Bettler dankte ihm, the beggar thanked him,
gedenke mein, remember me,

the words Buch, ihm and mein are governed by the words kaufte, dankte and gedenke. If any word governs another word, it causes this other word to stand in one of the oblique cases, Genitive, Dative or Accusative; thus in our sentences Buch is the accusative, ihm the dative, and mein the genitive.

§ 95.

In §§ 93 and 94 we have seen that certain forms of inflection are required to express either agreement or government. There are however, some others which are independent of either, and only dependent on the thought or conception of the speaker; and so we have to distinguish the following three classes:

1. Forms for the relation of AGREEMENT.
   a. All kinds of *Adjectives*, i. e. articles, pronominal adjectives, qualitative adjectives, quantitative adjectives or numerals (to some extent) and verbal adjectives or participles, must agree with the nouns they determine, in gender, number and case: as der Löwe (the lion), eines Hauses (of a house), den Töchtern (to the daughters), diese Blume (this flower), meinen Eltern (to my parents), ein großer Hund (a large dog), weißes Brod (white bread), viele Leute (many people), das Glück zweier Freunde (the happiness of two friends), die Feier des vierten Juli (the celebration of the fourth of July), ein singender Vogel (a singing bird), gedruckte Bücher (printed books).
   b. *Verbs* must agree with their subjects in number and person, as ich laufe (I run), er geht (he goes), ihr lacht (you laugh).

*) See Note 9, p. 129.

2. Forms for the relation of GOVERNMENT.

Such are only the oblique cases, i. e. *Genitive*, *Dative* and *Accusative* of nouns and substantive pronouns, (see note to § 79), as die Augen des Kindes (the eyes of the child), gieb es dem Knaben (give it to the boy), er tadelt mich (he blames me), er gefällt ihnen (he pleases them).

3. Forms which express *neither* agreement *nor* government.

a. The number of nouns (singular or plural).

b. The degrees of comparison in adjectives and adverbs.

c. The moods and tenses of verbs

These, as we have stated, depend only on the conception of the speaker, and not on any grammatical relation.

§ 96.

It remains only for us to state WHAT PARTS of speech CAN GOVERN other words. These are:

a. The *Noun*, when it stands in immediate relation to another noun that depends on it, in which case it always governs the Genitive, as das Alter **des** Mannes (the man's age), das Ende **des** Buches (the end of the book).

Of the words of the following three classes, some govern the Genitive, some the Dative and some the Accusative, and some of them can even govern two cases.

b. The *Adjective*, as er ist **des** Lebens müde (he is tired of life), das ist **mir** angenehm (this is agreeable to me), das Band war **einen** Fuß lang (the ribbon was one foot long).

c. The *Verb*, as er erinnert sich **dessen** (he remembers that), ich danke **dir** (I thank you), er schlägt **den** Hund (he strikes the dog), ich schrieb **dir einen** Brief (I wrote you a letter), er zeiht **ihn des** Betrugs (he accuses him of deception).

d. The *Preposition*, as er kam **des** Geldes wegen (he came on account of the money), komm mit **mir** (come with me), ich that es für **ihn** (I did it for him), er ist **in** dem Hause (he is in the house), er geht **in** das Haus (he goes into the house). (Compare § 67—71.)

The ADVERB, the CONJUNCTION and the INTERJECTION are three parts of speech which can never stand in the relation of agreement or government to any word in the sentence.

IV. THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF SENTENCES.

§ 97.

A Sentence, according to § 76, is a thought expressed in words, and consists of a *subject* and a *predicate*.

It is called a SIMPLE SENTENCE, when only one statement is made, i. e. when it has only *one predicate*, as der Knabe spielt (the boy plays), das Haus ist alt (the house is old), and a COMPOUND SENTENCE, when two or more statements are made. i. e. when it has *more than one predicate*, as der Knabe spielt und singt (the boy plays and sings), das Haus ist alt, aber die Scheune ist neu (the house is old, but the barn is new), er kommt nicht, weil er krank ist (he does not come, because he is sick).

A SIMPLE SENTENCE is *nude*, when it contains only those parts which are absolutely necessary to a sentence, i. e. Subject, Copula and Predicate (the latter two sometimes in one word [§ 98, Note]), as der Baum ist hoch (the tree is high), das Mädchen singt (the girl sings), and *amplified*, when to these necessary parts some modifications are added, which have not themselves the form of sentences, as der alte Baum ist sehr hoch (the old tree is very high), das lustige Mädchen singt ein Lied (the merry girl sings a song).

According to the form of the thought expressed, a sentence may be *declarative*, *interrogative*, *optative* or *imperative*.

A DECLARATIVE sentence contains an *assertion*, as das Pferd ist ein sehr nützliches Thier (the horse is a very useful animal), Carthago wurde von den Römern zerstört (Carthago was destroyed by the Romans), ich habe meinen Bruder seit drei Wochen nicht gesehen (I have not seen my brother for three weeks).

An INTERROGATIVE sentence contains a *question*, as hast du das Buch gekauft (have you bought the book)? wer gab ihm dieses Geld (who gave him this money)? was hast du geschrieben (what have you written)?

An OPTATIVE sentence expresses a *wish*, as o, daß er käme (oh, that he might come)! Hättest du doch das nicht gesagt (would, that you had not said this)!

An IMPERATIVE sentence expresses a *command* or *request*, as geh' nach Hause (go home)! Bleibe bei mir (stay with me)!

The Parts of the Simple Sentence.

§ 98.

A. The SUBJECT may be

1. a *noun* or substantive *pronoun* (§§ 77 and 79 Note): der **Tisch** ist rund (the table is round), der **Vogel** singt (the bird sings), **wir** arbeiten (we work), **das** ist schön (that is beautiful).

2. It may be indefinitely expressed by the word **es** (it), this not being used then as a personal pronoun: **es** ist kalt (it is cold), **es** regnet (it rains), **es** freut mich (I am glad).

3. It is sometimes placed *after the verb*, for the sake of emphasis, and the regular place of the subject, before the verb, is then filled out by **es** which, in this case, is a mere expletive: „**es** heult der Sturm, **es** braust das Meer" (the gale is howling, the sea is roaring), **es** ruft jemand (somebody calls, or, there is somebody calling). (Comp. § 26, 5).

4. Sometimes it is *not expressed* at all. This is only the case in imperative sentences, when the pronoun of the second person is understood: komm (come)! arbeite (work)! gebt Acht (pay attention)!

B. The Predicate may be

1. a *verb* in which predicate (attribute) and copula are united, either in simple forms: die Sonne **scheint** (the sun shines), du **weinst** (thou weepest), wir **kamen** (we came), die Kinder **singen** (the children sing); or in compound forms: wir **haben gesiegt** (we have conquered), du **wirst erstaunen** (you will wonder), die Kuh **wurde geschlachtet** (the cow was slaughtered), er **kann tanzen** (he can dance), ihr **müßt arbeiten** (you must work). In these compound forms the auxiliary takes the character of the copula, while the infinitive or participle takes that of the main (grammatical) predicate or attribute.

2. It may, separated from the copula, be expressed by an *adjective* or by a *participle* used as an adjective; das Buch ist **neu** (the book is new), die Frau war **glücklich** (the woman was happy), diese Musik ist **reizend** (this music is charming), mein Haus ist **verkauft** (my house is sold).

Note. It is proper to say, that a sentence, logically, consists of *three* principal parts, subject, copula and predicate, as der Vater ist fleißig, (the father is diligent). In those cases where the copula and predicate are united in one word, as ich schreibe, (I write), der Knabe spielt, (the boy plays), wir arbeiten, (we work), we are justified in saying, that the root of the verb, schreib, spiel, arbeit, contains the predicate, while the termination of the verb, **e**, **t**, **en** etc. represents the copula.

3. It may be a *noun* or substantive *pronoun* (§ 79, Note): das ist ein **Oelgemälde** (this is an oil painting), Schiller war ein **Dichter** (Schiller was a poet), der Wallfisch ist ein **Säugethier** (the whale is a mammal), ich bin **es** (it is I), das warst **du** (that was you).

C. The Copula

appears as an *independent* word, only in sentences that have for their predicate an adjective (sometimes participle) or noun

Adr – allusion

(sometimes pronoun): Karl **ist** krank (Charles is sick), das Geld **ist** verloren (the money is lost), er **war** ein Amerikaner (he was an American), das **ist** er (that is he).

The Copula, generally, is some finite form of the verb sein, but a few other verbs sometimes take the character of a mere copula; these are **werden**, **bleiben**, **scheinen** and **heißen**: Wilhelm **wird** groß (William is growing tall), mein Freund **blieb** gesund (my friend remained well), der Richter **scheint** gerührt (the judge seems [to be] moved), mein Sohn **heißt** Alonzo (my son's name is Alonzo).

§ 99.

Concerning the Agreement of the predicate with its subject we have to observe:

A Verb, whether combining the character of the predicate and the copula, or appearing merely as the latter, must agree with its subject (§ 95) in *person* and *number:* ich les**e** (I read), du **bist** glücklich (you are happy), die Taube flieg**t** (the pigeon flies), wir werd**en** spielen (we shall play), ihr könn**t** gehen (you may go), die Hunde bell**en** (the dogs bark).

An Adjective, used as predicate, takes *no termination*, but appears always in its primitive form: der Nachbar ist **reich** (the neighbor is rich), die Katze ist **schlau** (the cat is sly), das Dorf ist **groß** (the village is large), die Pferde sind **schön** (the horses are fine).

A Noun (or *pronoun*), used as predicate, must agree with its subject in *number* and *case*, the latter being, for subject and predicate always the nominative: ich bin **ein Mann** (I am a man), die Rose ist **eine Blume** (the rose is a flower), die Söhne waren **Kaufleute** (the sons were merchants).

§ 100.

The Amplified Sentence.

Besides the three principle parts of a sentence, subject, copula and predicate, we may have various amplifications which modify either the subject or the predicate.

A. The Subject may have the following amplifications:

1. An *Adjective*: der **fleißige** Schüler liest (the diligent scholar reads), ein **armer** Mensch ist unglücklich (a poor man is unfortunate). There may even be more than one modifying adjective, or an adjective may be further modified by an adverb: der **aufmerksame, fleißige** Schüler liest (the attentive, diligent scholar reads), ein **sehr armer** Mensch ist unglücklich (a very poor man is unfortunate).*)

*) See Note 10, p. 129.

2. A *Noun* in the *Nominative* case: **König** Friedrich war siegreich (king Frederic was victorious), **Doctor** Braun ist geschickt (Doctor Brown is skillful). Such a noun may be connected with the main subject by the conjunction **als**: Friedrich **als König** war groß (Frederic, as a king, was great), Braun **als Arzt** ist geschickt (Brown, as a physician, is skillful). Especially common is the *apposition* which is always to be included by commata: Humboldt, **der große Naturforscher**, ist todt (Humboldt, the great naturalist, is dead).

3. A *Noun* in the *Genitive* case: der Eigenthümer **des Hauses** ist reich (the owner of the house is rich), **Karl's** Schwester ist verheirathet (Charles' sister is married).

4. An *Adverb*, generally an adverb of place: dieser Baum **hier** ist alt (this tree here is old), das Fenster **dort oben** ist offen (the window up there is open), das Concert **gestern** war schön (the concert yesterday [of yesterday] was beautiful).

5. A *Preposition* with a noun or pronoun governed by it: mein Bruder **in Philadelphia** ist krank (my brother in Philadelphia is sick), dieses Gedicht **von Heine** ist reizend (this poem of Heine's is charming), die Nachricht **über ihn** ist traurig (the news about him is sad).

6. An *Infinitive* with the preposition **zu**: die Gewohnheit **zu rauchen** ist allgemein (the habit of smoking is common), die Neigung **zu spielen** ist gefährlich (the inclination for gambling is dangerous).

B. The PREDICATE can have the following amplifications:

1. *Nouns* and *pronouns* in *oblique cases* (genitive, dative, accusative): ich gedenke **meiner Heimath** (I am thinking of my home), das Kleid gefällt **dem Mädchen** (the dress pleases the girl), Wilhelm schrieb **einen Brief** (William wrote a letter), vergiß **mein** nicht (forget me not), ich danke **dir** (I thank you), der Hund biß **ihn** (the dog bit him).

A verb may govern two cases at once, of which one always is the accusative, the other being either the dative or genitive. An accusative governed by a verb is called the *direct object* of the sentence, and a verb which governs the accusative, a *transitive verb*, while verbs which cannot govern the accusative are called *intransitive*. In the sentence der Vater kaufte **ein Buch** (the father bought a book), ein Buch is in the accusative case, and is the object of the transitive verb kaufte. If a transitive verb is followed by a dative besides the accusative, the word in the dative is called the *indirect object*. In the sentence der Vater kaufte **dem Sohne** ein Buch (the father bought a book for the son), ein Buch is the direct and dem Sohne the indirect object.

An active sentence containing a transitive verb may be changed to a *passive* sentence, and in this case the direct *object* becomes the *subject* of the new sentence, as **ein Buch wurde** von dem Vater gekauft (a book was bought by the father). Here ein Buch is the subject, and, therefore in the nominative case. But only the *direct* object can, by such a transformation of the sentence, become the subject.

Some few verbs govern a *genitive* besides an accusative: der Schurke beraubte mich **meines Geldes** (the villain robbed me of my money), er beschuldigt diesen Mann **der Nachlässigkeit** (he accuses this man of negligence).

2. *Prepositions* followed by a noun or pronoun (or rather, nouns or pronouns governed by prepositions): mein Onkel wohnt **in der Stadt** (my uncle lives in town), wir sprachen **von dir**

(we talked of you), dein Freund lachte **über die Geschichte** (your friend laughed about the story), dein Bruder fragt **nach dir** (your brother inquires for you).

3. *Adverbs* of all kinds, of place, time, manner, degree, etc.: der Arzt wohnt **hier** (the physician lives here), dieser Brief kam **gestern** (this letter came yesterday), mein Vetter geht **so** (my cousin walks this way).

4. An *Infinitive* with the preposition zu, which has the character of a direct object of the preceding verb, er erwartete **zu fallen** (he expected to fall, i. e. he expected *a* fall), er versprach **zu antworten** (he promised to answer, i. e. he promised *an* answer). Such an infinitive may itself be further modified by an object or adverb, as er gedenkt öfter zu kommen (he intends to come oftener), ich fürchtete das Spiel zu verlieren (I was afraid to lose [I should lose] the game).

The Compound Sentence.

§ 101.

A compound sentence is formed, either by the *coordination* or *subordination* of two simple sentences.

COORDINATION is the connecting of two sentences of *equal rank*, with one another, by means of certain conjunctions: er geht **und** du kommst (he goes and you come); er lernt nichts, **denn** er ist nicht fleißig (he learns nothing, for he is not diligent). In these cases, each simple sentence contains a statement made for its own sake and independent of the other, but connected with it on an equal footing. The *coordinative conjunctions*, i. e. those which connect two sentences of equal rank, are:

und, and	sondern, but
oder, or	sowohl — als (als auch), as well — as
denn, for	
aber, but	entweder — oder, either — or
allein, but	weder — noch, neither — nor.

(compare § 72.)

SUBORDINATION is the connecting of two simple sentences of *different rank*, one of them being the *principal*, the other the *dependent* sentence: er ging, **als** du kamst (he went when you came), er lernt nichts, **weil** er nicht fleißig ist (he learns nothing, because he is not diligent). In these cases the sentences er ging and er lernt nichts, contain statements made for their own sake and are called *principal* sentences, while the sentences als du kamst and weil er nicht fleißig ist, are only modifications of those principal sentences, and are called *dependent* (or *subordinate*) sentences.

Dependent sentences are always modifications of principal sentences, and can be changed to such modifications as are not separate sentences at all: mein Bruder, **der krank ist,** bleibt zu Hause (my brother who is sick, remains at home), can be changed to mein **kranker** Bruder bleibt zu Hause (my sick brother etc.); ich kaufe dieses Bild nicht, **weil ich kein Geld habe** (I do not buy this picture, because I have no money) to: ich kaufe dieses Bild **aus Mangel an Geld** nicht (I do not buy this picture from want of money); ich weiß, daß er angekommen ist (I know that he has arrived) to: ich weiß sein Angekommen sein, i. e. von seiner Ankunft (I know of his having arrived, i. e. of his arrival).

Note. From the last example we see, that the object of a verb may be a *sentence*, i. e. a dependent clause which takes the place of a noun (comp. § 80). In the same way the *subject* (§ 77) may be a *dependent clause*. In the sentence es freut mich, daß er glücklich ist (I am glad of it, that he is happy), the dependent sentence, beginning with daß is the subject to the predicate freut, and we can say daß er glücklich ist (sein Glück) freut mich. But when the subject (here the dependent clause) is placed after the predicate, its normal place, before the predicate, must be filled by the expletive es (§ 96).

Interrogative sentences in which an actual inquiry is made, as wie hieß er (what was his name)? wann wird er kommen (when will he come)? are *direct questions*, and are as such *principal sentences*. But if the thought contained in a question is made the object of the predicate of another sentence, it becomes an *indirect question*, as ich fragte ihn, **wie er hieß** (I asked him, what his name was); ich weiß nicht, **wann er kommen wird** (I do not know, when he will come). That which originally was a principal sentence, has thus become a dependent sentence, i. e. a mere modification of another sentence, and we may say for it: ich fragte **nach seinem Namen** (I inquired for his name); ich weiß **die Zeit seiner Ankunft** nicht (I do not know the time of his arrival). Hence *every indirect question is a dependent sentence.*

A dependent sentence need not always *follow* its principal sentence, but it may *precede* it, or be *inclosed* between its parts. We can say: Ich werde zu Bett gehen, **wenn ich mit dieser Arbeit fertig bin** (I shall go to bed when I am done with this work), or: **wenn ich mit dieser Arbeit fertig bin**, werde ich zu Bett gehen, or finally: ich werde, **wenn ich mit dieser Arbeit fertig bin**, zu Bett gehen.

§ 102.

Dependent Sentences are, as we have seen, in fact, only modifications of principal sentences, and this subordination or dependence is indicated by *special words* that introduce them, and by which they are directly recognized as dependent sentences.

These words, introducing dependent sentences, are:

1. The Relative Pronouns **wer, was, welcher, der** (§ 30): **Wer** gesund sein will, muß mäßig leben (he who would be well must live temperately). **Was** ich dir gesagt habe, ist wahr (what I have told you, is true). Das Buch, **welches** du in der Hand hast, gehört mir (the book you have in your hand, belongs to me). Ich ging heute zu dem Manne, **der** gestern hier war (I went to that man to-day, who was here yesterday.)

2. The Relative Adverbs **wie, wo, wann**, and the compounds of **wo** with prepositions, as **womit, wovon, wobei**

etc. Er spricht gerade so, **wie** sein Vater (he speaks exactly as his father does). Sie kommt von der Gegend, **wo** meine Schwester lebt, (she comes from the neighborhood where my sister lives). Ich weiß nicht, **wann** er schrieb (I do not know, when he wrote). Er zeigte mir das Instrument, **womit** er die Operation gemacht hatte (he showed me the instrument with which he had performed the operation). Sage mir, **wodurch** man dies verhindern kann (tell me, by what this can be prevented.)

3. The SUBORDINATIVE CONJUNCTIONS **daß, ob, weil, als, wenn, wie** etc. (compare § 73.): Ich glaube nicht, **daß** er gestorben ist (I do not believe that he is dead). Frage ihn, **ob** er morgen kommen kann (ask him, if he can come to-morrow). Ich gehe nicht in's Theater, **weil** ich keine Zeit habe (I do not go to the theatre, because I have no time). **Als** ich in Rom war, lernte ich ihn kennen (when I was in Rome, I made his acquaintance). **Wenn** das Wetter gut bleibt, werden wir aufs Land gehen (if the weather remains pleasant, we shall go to the country). Er ist noch nicht gekommen, **wie** ich sehe (I see, he has not come yet).

Dependent sentences are sometimes *contracted* or *abridged* by means of an *Infinitive* or *Participle*. For er hoffte, daß er mich treffen werde (he hoped, that he would meet me), we may say: er hoffte mich zu treffen; for der Knabe, der von seinem Vater bestraft worden war, weinte (the boy who had been punished by his father, wept): der von seinem Vater bestrafte Knabe weinte; for er ging weiter, indem er sich umsah (he went on, while he looked round): er ging, sich umsehend, weiter.

Especially common is the following construction: If a dependent sentence is to express the aim or object of the predicate in the principal sentence, it often is, instead of being formed by means of the conjunction daß or damit and a finite verb, formed by means of the conjunction um and an infinitive with zu, so that, in such a case, we have *a dependent sentence without a finite verb*, as ich sage dir das, um dich vor der Gefahr zu warnen for damit ich dich warne (I tell you this, in order to warn you of the danger); er kam, um Abschied zu nehmen (he came to take leave).

VI. ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS.

§ 103.

The different parts forming a sentence, are to succeed each other according to certain principles and rules which determine the *Normal succession of words*. The speaker or writer has, however, the liberty to deviate from this normal succession. But this liberty is again restricted by certain rules and limits within which it may move, but beyond which it cannot go without beirg wrong. Such deviations from the normal succession, which are according to rule, and correct, are called *Inversions*.

Normal Succession of Words.

§ 104.

PRINCIPAL DECLARATIVE SENTENCE.

SUBJECT.	PREDICATE.		
	Finite Verb.	*Adverbs, Objects etc.*	*Attribute.*
1. Wilhelm William	schreibt. writes.		
2. Wilhelm W.	hat has		geschrieben. written.
3. Wilhelm W.	hat has	heute einen Brief nach Leipzig to-day a letter to Leipzig	geschrieben. written.
4. Wilhelm W.	schrieb wrote	heute einen Brief nach Leipzig. to-day a letter to Leipzig.	

1. In every principal declarative sentence (§97 & 101.) the *whole* (logical) *subject* must be given, before the predicate can commence; for instance: die lange und sorgfältig ausgearbeitete Rede des Herrn N. N., gehalten im Repräsentantenhause zu Washington am 15ten des vorigen Monats, machte einen bedeutenden Eindruck auf alle gegenwärtigen Mitglieder des Hauses, (the long and carefully written speech of **Mr. A. B.**, delivered in the house of representatives at Washington, on the 15th of last month made a great impression upon all the members of the house who were present). Here the subject closes with Monats, and the predicate begins with machte.

2. The *predicate* always must *begin* with the finite verb, while its attribute *comes last* (Ex. 2. 3.), all modifying expressions that may be added (adverbs, objects etc.) being enclosed between these two.

Note. In English, an adverb is frequently placed between the subject and the finite verb: *I never go there*; *he evidently forgot it.* This cannot be done in German, where all adverbs of the predicate must, in a principal sentence, come after the finite verb: ich gehe nie dorthin; er vergaß es offenbar.*)

3. By the term ATTRIBUTE we here signify the grammatical predicate, if this is seperate from the copula (§ 77, 78 & 98). Since the copula is always a finite verb, and the predicate, therefore, if combining copula and attribute in one word, must also be finite, we have marked here the column for the copula by the term FINITE VERB, and the student will observe that a predicate combining attribute and copula in one word, must take *the place of the copula*, the place for the attribute being vacant in such a case (Ex. 1. 4).

4. If the ATTRIBUTE consists of a noun or adjective with a verb, *the verb comes last:* Ferdinand ist — **Soldat gewesen** (Ferdi-

*) See Note 11, p. 129.

nand has been a soldier); du wirst — **krank werden** (you will get sick); er hofft — **reich zu werden** (he hopes to get rich).

5. If the ATTRIBUTE consists of two or more verbs, the auxiliary comes *after* the principal verb, and hence the infinitive, with or without zu, *after* the participle: er kann — **geschlafen haben** (he may have slept); sie muß — **gekommen sein** (she must have come); wir sind — **bestraft worden** (we have been punished); ihr könnt — **verläumdet worden sein** (you may have been slandered); er glaubte — **geträumt zu haben** (he thought to have dreamt); du scheinst — **betrogen worden zu sein** (you seem to have been deceived).

6. An infinitive with zu which does not express *intention*, but is an amplification (the object etc.) of the principal verb (§ 100, B, 4.) may, like any other modification, precede the attribute, if this is an infinitive or participle: er wird das Haus zu verkaufen suchen (he will try to sell the house); ich hatte dich zu sehen gehofft (I had hoped to see you); er hat wieder zu fallen gefürchtet (he feared he might fall again). But it is preferable to have such an infinitive with its objects or adverbs follow the attribute, the infinitive with zu being at the very end of the whole sentence: er wird suchen, das Haus zu verkaufen; ich hatte gehofft, dich zu sehen; er hat gefürchtet, wieder zu fallen.

If the principal verb is not a compound, but a simple finite verb, the infinitive with zu must, of course, be at the end of the sentence, as ich wünsche, dieses Buch noch einmal zu lesen (I wish to read this book once more).

§ 105.

PRINCIPAL INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE.

Interrogative Word.	*Finite Verb.*	*Subject.*	*Adverbs, Objects etc.*	*Attribute.*
A. 1.	Schreibt Writes	Wilhelm? William?		
2.	Hat Has	Wilhelm W.		geschrieben? written?
3.	Hat Has	Wilhelm W.	heute einen Brief nach Leipzig to-day a letter to Leipzig	geschrieben? written?
4.	Schrieb Wrote	Wilhelm W.	heute einen Brief nach Leipzig? to-day a letter to Leipzig?	
B. 1. Was What	schreibt writes	Wilhelm? W.?		
2. Was What	hat has	Wilhelm W.		geschrieben? written?
3. Warum Why	hat has	Wilhelm W.	heute einen Brief nach Leipzig to-day a letter to Leipzig	geschrieben? written?
4. Wann When	schrieb wrote	Wilhelm W.	einen Brief nach Leipzig? a letter to Leipzig?	

1. In every *principal interrogative* sentence, i. e. direct question (§ 97 and 101) which does not contain any interrogative *pronoun* or *adverb*, the finite verb comes first (Ex. A, 1. 2. 3. 4.), and next to it the subject. The attribute, if separated from the copula, stands last, and all modifying expressions are inserted between the subject and the attribute. If a principal interrogative sentence contains an interrogative *pronoun* or *adverb*, this

takes the first place, all the remaining parts of the sentence following in the same order as in the other case, (Ex. B, 1. 2. 3. 4.).

2. The German language never uses the verb thun (to do) as an auxiliary verb, and sentences like *do you see him?* must be rendered in the form *see you him?* i. e. siehst du ihn?

(For further remarks see § 107)

§ 106.

Dependent Sentence.

	Connective.	*Subject.*	*Adverbs, Objects etc.*	*Attribute.*	*Finite Verb.*
1.	Wenn	Wilhelm			schreibt.
	When	William			writes.
2.	Da	Wilhelm		geschrieben	hat.
	Since	W.		written	has.
3. Der Brief,	welchen	Wilhelm	heute nach Leipzig	geschrieben	hat.
The letter	which	W.	to-day to Leipzig	written	has.
4. Ich weiß,	warum	Wilhelm	heute einen Brief nach Leipzig		schrieb.
I know	why	W.	to-day a letter to Leipzig		wrote.

1. A dependent interrogative sentence, or indirect question, (§ 101.) requires the same arrangement of words as a dependent declarative sentence.

2. By the term CONNECTIVE we here signify the word which characterizes a dependent sentence as such, and which is either a *subordinative conjunction* (§ 73, 1. 3.), or a *relative pronoun* or *adverb* (§ 30. and § 73, 2.). This connective takes the first place in the sentence, and is immediately followed by the subject. A peculiar feature of the German language is, that it distinguishes the dependent sentence from the principal by its external form, i. e. by a different arrangement of words, placing, in the dependent sentence, *the finite verb at the end.* Immediately before it comes the attribute, and the modifying expressions are inserted between the subject and the attribute.

3. Whether the dependent sentence follows or precedes the principal sentence, or is enclosed between its parts, it always must be separated from it by a *comma*: Ich will ihm verzeihen, da du es wünschest or ich will ihm, da du es wünschest, verzeihen or da du es wünschest, will ich ihm verzeihen (since you wish so, I will pardon him).

4. The remarks made § 104, 4. 5. concerning an attribute that consists of more than one word, find their application here too: man sagte mir, daß er **krank geworden** sei (I was told that he had fallen sick), wer weiß, was er **gesagt haben** mag (who knows what he may have said). In such cases the finite verb *may precede* the attribute, and when the attribute consists of three verbal forms, it *must* do so, on account of rhythmical euphony: ich kann mir's nicht anders erklären, als daß meine Uhr schon gestern **muß gestohlen worden** sein (I cannot explain it otherwise than that my watch must have been stolen yesterday); „.... sobald angenommen wird, daß der letztere meinen Willen **hätte einschränken können,**" (as soon as we assume, that the latter [cause] might have restricted my will); *Schiller.* — „Er .... war aber viel zu sehr mit sich und seinen Absichten beschäftigt, als daß er es **hätte** übel **empfinden sollen**" (but he was too much engaged with himself and his intentions, to take offence at it), *Gœthe.**)

5. Finite forms of **haben** and **sein**, when used as auxilaries, are, in dependent sentences, often *left out*, and this in the most refined as well as in colloquial style: „Er zaudert, bis ihm gesetzte, verständige Leute, die ganz nahe gegenwärtig gewesen (sc. waren), die selbst zur Rettung der einzelnen beigetragen (sc. hatten), auf das heiligste versichern, daß alle gerettet seien." (He hesitates until sedate and sensible people who had been standing close by, and had themselves assisted in the rescue of the individual persons, give him the most sacred assurance, that all are saved); *Goethe.* „Nur, Hafi, borge nicht bei denen, die ich reich gemacht (sc. habe)" (Only, Hafi, borrow not of those made rich by me); *Lessing.*

6. When a dependent sentence is formed by means of **um zu** and an infinitive, instead of the conjunction damit or daß and the finite verb (§ 77.), the conjunction **um** must be the ***first*** word of this sentence, while the ***infinitive with*** **zu** must be placed *at the very end* of it: er geht nach Europa, **um** seinen Vater dort **zu besuchen** (he goes to Europe, in order to visit there his father); er eilte nach Hause, **um** nicht von dem drohenden Ge-

*) See Note 12, p. 129.

witter erreicht zu werden (he hastened home, not to be overtaken by the threatening storm.)

7. An infinitive with zu which does not express intention, is not to be regarded as an abridged dependent sentence, and cannot be changed to one, without doing violence to the spirit of the language. It is simply an amplification (the object) of the predicate and has, as such, its place, where all the amplifications of the predicate have it, i. e. between the finite verb and the attribute. Compare § 104, 6.

§ 107.

Remarks.

Principal interrogative and dependent sentences have the following characteristics in common:

1. The subject, object or any adverb of the sentence, must stand first, if it is the *interrogative* or *relative pronoun* or *adverb*:

Wer (who) hat einen Brief geschrieben?
Was (what) hat Wilhelm geschrieben?
Wovon (of what) hat Wilhelm geschrieben?
Wilhelm, **der** (who) einen Brief geschrieben hat.
Der Brief, **welchen** (which) Wilhelm geschrieben hat.
Ich weiß, **warum** (why) Wilhelm geschrieben hat.

2. The only part of speech by which an interrogative or relative pronoun can, in the same sentence, be preceded, is the *preposition*:

An wen (to whom) hat Wilhelm geschrieben?
Ich weiß nicht, **an wen** Wilhelm geschrieben hat.

3. If an interrogative or relative pronoun is in the *genitive case*, governed by a noun, or is used as an *adjective* qualifying some noun, this noun cannot be separated from it:

Wessen Sohn (whose son) hat einen Brief geschrieben?
Welchen Brief (which letter) hat Wilhelm geschrieben?
Ich weiß, **wessen Namen** (whose name) er geschrieben hat.
Ich weiß, **welchen Brief** er geschrieben hat.*)

4. In interrogative and dependent sentences, a personal pronoun standing in an objective case (dative or accusative) without any preposition, generally *precedes* the subject, if this is not itself a personal pronoun:

Hat **dich** dein Vater gesehen (has your father seen you)?
Wird **mir** das helfen (will that help me)?
Da **ihn** der Lehrer getadelt hat (since the teacher has rebuked him).
Wenn **Ihnen** jemand begegnet (if any body meets you).

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*) See Note 13, p. 120.

§ 108.

Modifying Parts.

The position of all modifying parts, i. e. adverbs, objects, &c. is definite with regard to the principal parts, i. e. to subject, finite verb and attribute, but their position with regard to each other is not so definite. The modifying parts of the same sentence may sometimes be arranged in two or more different ways, all of them being correct. We can say: Dieser Knabe hat durch seinen Fleiß seinem Vater viel Freude bereitet, or: dieser Knabe hat seinem Vater durch seinen Fleiß viel Freude bereitet, or finally: dieser Knabe hat seinem Vater viel Freude durch seinen Fleiß bereitet, (this boy has caused much joy to his father by his diligence).

As a *general principle* it is to be observed that

Every modifying word precedes the one which it modifies.

Hence the modifiers all precede the attribute in every class of sentence, as is seen from the third example in each of the three preceding sections; every qualifying adjective (as in English) precedes its noun: der reiche Mann hat dem armen Nachbar kein Geld gegeben (the rich man has not given any money to the poor neighbor), every adverb, the adjective or adverb it qualifies: ich habe ein ganz neues Haus gekauft (I have bought an entirely new house), er schreibt äußerst gut (he writes extremely well).*)

Of the many *special directions* that might be given, the following are the most important. They state, what is *generally*, though not always observed.

1. ADVERBS OF TIME precede other adverbs as well as objects: Mein Bruder hat gestern ein Haus in der Stadt gekauft (my brother bought a house in town yesterday). Er ist heute schon hier gewesen (he has already been here today). Compare, *however*, 3, c.
2. The indirect object (DATIVE) precedes the direct object (ACCUSATIVE): Der Arzt hat dem Patienten ein Pulver gegeben (the physician gave a powder to the patient). Die Mutter brachte dem Kind ein Spielzeug (the mother brought the child a toy).
3. PRONOUNS cause various changes of these rules 1 & 2, and take their place more according to *rhythmical* than grammatical principles, and are often placed nearer the beginning of the sentence than they would be according to those rules.
   a. If the DATIVE is a NOUN, the ACCUSATIVE a PRONOUN, the latter comes first: Er hat das meiner Mutter gesagt (he said so to my mother).

*) See Note 14, p. 130.

b. If both objects are pronouns, the *heavier word*, i. e. the one which has more bulk and accent must come *after* the lighter; we say: Ich habe ihm dieses gegeben (I gave this to him); but we must say: ich habe es ihm gegeben (I gave it to him).

c. PERSONAL pronouns in the dative or accusative, without any preposition, especially the *reflexive* pronoun, *precede* all other modifying parts: Ich habe ihn gestern zu Hause gesehen (I saw him at home yesterday). Er hat mir neulich einen Brief geschrieben (he wrote me a letter the other day). Sie hat sich eben dreimal nach dir umgesehen (she has just now looked round three times after you).

4. The ADVERB of NEGATION **nicht** requires particular care, since its varied position has a decided influence upon the meaning of the sentence.

a. If the negation refers to the *whole sentence*, and the intention is, simply and entirely to deny what, without the adverb nicht would be expressed affirmatively, this adverb must stand last *before* the *attribute* or, if the finite verb contains the attribute, last of all: Ich habe heute deinem Bruder dieses Buch aus Versehen nicht gegeben, or ich gab heute deinem Bruder dieses Buch aus Versehen nicht (by mistake I did not give this book to your brother to-day).

b. But if the intention is, to indicate the *main thought* of the sentence, contained in the attribute, to be *affirmative*, and only its application to some *special expression* in the sentence *negative*, the adverb nicht must stand *immediately before this expression*:

Ich habe heute deinem Bruder dieses Buch nicht aus Versehen gegeben (not by mistake, but intentionally).

Ich habe heute deinem Bruder nicht dieses Buch aus Versehen gegeben (not this book, but another).

Ich habe heute nicht deinem Bruder dieses Buch aus Versehen gegeben (not to your brother, but to somebody else).

Ich habe nicht heute deinem Bruder dieses Buch aus Versehen gegeben (not to-day, but some other time).

Nicht ich habe heute deinem Bruder dieses Buch aus Versehen gegeben (not I, but some one else). This is one

of the cases in which an adverb precedes the subject without causing an inversion. (Comp. note 15, p. 130.)

c. In QUESTIONS which begin with an *interrogative* word, the position of nicht is more indifferent, since the nature of such questions lays the stress upon the interrogative word. In the sentence:
Warum hast du nicht heute (–) deinem Bruder (–) dieses Buch (–) zum Lesen (–) gegeben?
the adverb nicht might occupy *any place* marked by a dash. Should in such a question nevertheless the intention be, to refer the negation to some special expression, the adverb must, of course, stand immediately before it.

§ 109.

SEPARABLE VERBS.

In the use of those forms of separable verbs, in which the prefix is to be separated from the simple verb, i. e. in the *present* and *past* tenses and the *imperative* mood (§ 60, 1.) the following rules are to be observed:

a. The simple finite verb takes its regular position as given in §§ 104. 105. 106. But the separated *prefix* invariably takes the position of the *attribute*: Ich lese (or las) meinem Vater diesen Brief **vor** (I read this letter to my father). Lies mir den Brief **vor!** (read this letter to me!)

b. If there is another attribute besides the verb (§ 104, 4. 5.), the prefix must stand after it, and hence be still the last word of the sentence: er sieht krank **aus** (he looks sick), er kehrte mit dem Lorber gekrönt **zurück** (he returned crowned with the laurel), es fing so eben zu regnen **an** (it just began to rain). Only when this attribute is an infinitive with zu, as in the last case, it may stand after the prefix: es fing so eben **an** zu regnen. (Comp. § 100, B, 4.)

c. The same rules are to be observed in DEPENDENT Sentences, and since the attribute (in our case the prefix) must in such sentences stand immediately before the finite verb (§ 106.), the *two parts* are written *in one word*: Der Brief, welchen mir mein Vater **vorlas**. Ich war auf dem Bahnhof, als der Zug **ankam** (I was at the station, when the train arrived). Wir eilten nach Hause, da es so eben zu regnen **anfing**, or, da es so eben **anfing** zu regnen (we hastened home, as it was just beginning to rain).

Inversions.

§ 110.

Principal Declarative Sentence.

A. In a Principal Declarative Sentence, either the Attribute or an Object or an Adverb (but only one at a time) *may* be taken from its normal place and, for the sake of emphasis, *be put first* in the sentence. In any such case *the finite verb must precede* the subject (see below, Ex., 1, 2, 3).

B. A Dependent Sentence depends on its Principal Sentence and therefore we should logically expect that it would always be placed after it. But in German as in English, the Dependent Sentence is frequently placed first and — as it is, properly viewed, a modification of its principal sentence (§ 101) — this has the same effect as with other modifying expressions, i. e. in the principal sentence *the finite verb must stand before the subject* (s. Ex. 4). In such a case the Principal Sentence is commonly introduced by the conjunction **so** which however, being in this case a conjunction, must never, in English, be translated by *so*. It is usually best to omit it, though it may in some cases be rendered by *then*, *therefore* or the like.

	Fin. Verb.	*Subject.*	*Adverbs, Objects etc.*	*Attribute.*
1. *Attribute.*				
Geschrieben Written	hat has	Wilhelm William	heute keinen Brief. to-day no letter.	
2. *Adverb.*				
Heute*) To-day	hat has	W. W.	einen Brief a letter	geschrieben. written.
3. *Object.*				
Diesen Brief This letter	hat has	W. W.	heute to-day	geschrieben. written.
4. *Depend. Sent.*				
Da W. Zeit hat, Since W. time has,	so wird — will	er**) he	heute einen Brief to-day a letter	schreiben. write.

If in any sentence, inverted in this way, a personal pronoun occurs in the dative or accusative case, and is not governed by a preposition. it best takes its place before the subject, provided the latter is a noun (comp. § 107, 4): da morgen Wilhelms Geburtstag ist, so hat **ihm** mein Bruder heute einen Brief geschrieben (since William's birthday is to-morrow, my brother has written a letter to him to-day).

§ 111.

Interrogative Sentence.

A direct question is sometimes inverted, so that either the

*) See Note 15, p. 130. **) See Note 16, p. 130.

SUBJECT or the ATTRIBUTE or some OBJECT or ADVERB is placed *before the finite verb*.

In all these cases the question receives the form of a declarative sentence, either in its normal arrangement (1.) or in some inversion (2. 3. 4.). That such a sentence is nevertheless a question is only understood, in writing by the interrogation point, and in speaking by the inflection of the voice.

1. Wilhelm hat einen Brief geschrieben?
   William has a letter written?
2. Verloren hat W. den Brief?
   Lost has W. the letter?
3. Diesen Brief hat W. heute geschrieben?
   This letter has W. to-day written?
4. Heute hat W. einen Brief geschrieben?
   To-day has W. a letter written?

These inversions are used, when we do not simply ask for information, but wish to express *doubt* or *surprise* with regard to something we have heard.

§ 112.

DEPENDENT SENTENCE.

1. As in English the conjunction *if*, so in German the conjunction **wenn** can be left out, and in both languages the *finite verb* must in such a case *begin* the sentence.

But while in English this can only be done, when the finite verb is an auxiliary, ("should you ask me, whence these stories") in German it can be done with any verb:

> Kommt er heute nicht zu mir, so werde ich morgen an ihn schreiben (if he does not come to me to-day, I shall write to him to-morrow). Ging der Vater auf Reisen, so führte der Sohn das Geschäft (if [whenever] the father went travelling, the son carried on the business.)*)

2. The conjunction **daß** can also be left out like the English *that*. In such a case the Dependent Sentence receives the *form* of a PRINCIPAL SENTENCE, its real character as a Dependent Sentence being only recognized by the connection:

> Ich fürchte, er wird nicht kommen (I fear, he will not come). Ich sagte ihm, er sollte das nicht thun (I told him, he ought not to do that).

This can, however, be done only when daß introduces a sentence which is the object of the preceding verb.

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*) See Note 17, p. 130.

NOTES.

1. To p. 25. This expletive es can frequently be translated by *there:* Es ist Milch im Topfe (there is milk in the pot). (Comp. § 98, A, 3.)

2. To p. 32. The periphrase with am (§ 71.) is proper as a predicative adjective only when the comparison is made, not between two different persons or things, but between different degrees of quality for the same subject, according to a difference of place or time: Das Eis ist am stärksten, wo es am dicksten ist (the ice is strongest where it is thickest). Der Mensch ist am zufriedensten, wenn er seine Pflicht gethan hat (man is most contented when he has done his duty).

3. To p. 50. Only of wollen the imperative is sometimes used: „Wolle du nur recht" (you must only have a determined will); Auerbach.

4. To p. 50. This is also the case with a few other verbs, as lassen, heißen, helfen, hören, sehen, sometimes even with lehren and lernen: Ich habe dies machen lassen (I have had this made). „Ich habe mich an viel gewöhnen lernen" (I have learned to accustom myself to many things); Schiller.

5. To p. 88. These contractions are used even for pronouns of the masculine or feminine gender, or of the plural, provided they refer to inanimate things: Dort steht der Tisch, und das Buch liegt darauf (there stands the table, and the book lies on it). Er hat schöne Blumen, und hat viel Geld dafür gezahlt (he has beautiful flowers, and has paid much money for them).

6. To p. 91. A few of these adverbs, especially auch, also, doch, jedoch, sometimes assume the character of co-ordinate conjunctions, i. e. they do not affect the arrangement of words: Auch er kam, also du warst krank, doch das Haus ist alt. This can only be the case, when they do not refer to the predicate, but to the subject.

7. To p. 105. The compound form for the subjunctive of the past and past perfect (see the paradigms on p. 40 etc.) is generally, in meaning and application, identical with the simple form. But in a hypothetical sentence, i. e. in a sentence which contains an uncertain supposition, or one which is even contrary to reality, the dependent clause must not have the compound, but the simple form of this mood: Wenn du dich zu Bett legtest (not legen würdest), so fühltest du besser, or, würdest du besser fühlen (if you would go to bed, you would feel better). Wenn er mir geschrieben hätte (not haben würde), so hätte ich ihm geantwortet, or, so würde ich ihm geantwortet haben (if he had written to me, I should have answered him).

8. To p. 108. In other terms: A word is said to *agree* with another word, when the relation it bears to that other word is one of *parallelism*, requiring it to appear *in the same grammatical form* as the other word.

9. To p. 109. In other terms: A word is said to be *governed*, when the relation it bears to some other word in the sentence is one of *logical dependence*, requiring it to appear *in one of the oblique cases*, no matter what grammatical form the governing word may have.

10. To p. 113. Under the general name Adjective are here comprised Qualifying Adjectives, Pronominal Adjectives, Articles, Numerals and Participles. (Comp. § 79.)

11. To p. 118. A few adverbs may be placed between the subject nominative and the verb, but only when they are in reality a part of the subject. These are also, accordingly, dagegen and hingegen, on the other hand, indessen, meanwhile, jedoch, however, nämlich, namely, selbst, even, überdies, moreover, zwar, though, einerseits, on the one hand, and andererseits, on the other hand: Sein Bruder jedoch blieb zu Hause, (his brother, however, remained at home). Das Haus zwar steht noch (the house, though, is standing yet).

12. To p. 121. When two infinitives are used, the finite verb *must* precede them (§ 50, 2, 3.): Das Buch, welches ich habe binden lassen (the book which I had bound).

13. To p. 122. If the adverb w i e is modified by some adjective or other adverb, the latter cannot be separated from it: Wie alt ist dieser Mann? (how old is this man?) Ich weiß nicht, wie lange er hier blieb (I do not know, how long he remained here).

14. To p. 123. The adverb genug, *enough*, as an exception, always comes after the adjective or adverb it modifies: Das Band ist lang genug (the ribbon is long enough). Er kommt oft genug (he comes often enough).

15. To p. 126. An adverb can, however, produce this inversion only when it is a modifier of the predicate, and not when it belongs to the subject: Nicht du hast mir das gesagt (not you have told me this). Eben das hat mich gewundert (just that has surprised me).

16. To p. 126. In such cases, conjunctional adverbs (§ 74.) are sometimes placed between the verb and the subject: Da er es wünscht, so bleibt auch sein Sohn hier (as he wishes it, his son also remains here). Obwohl es kalt ist, so blühen doch die Rosen noch (though it is cold, the roses are still blooming).

17. To p. 127. Of the phrases wenn auch, obgleich, obschon, the wenn or ob may be left out, but the other part must be retained: Habe er auch noch so viel Geld, so kann er doch das Glück nicht erkaufen (though he have ever so much money, yet he cannot purchase happiness). „Ist es gleich Nacht, so leuchtet unser Recht" (though it be night, yet our right is shining); Schiller.

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NB. Only such matters are pointed out here, as may not readily be found from the Contents. The numbers refer to the pages.

German { on authority of circumstantial, &c
{ on " " others " "
on his own authority { [illegible]